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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

INCLUDING

STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND TABLES ON THE EXPERIENCE FOR THE
YEAR, A COMPARISON OF THE FREQUENCY AND NATURE
OF INJURIES FOR FOUR YEARS, AND GENERAL
INFORMATION ON DIFFERENT PHASES
OF THE COMPENSATION ACT.

JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1916, INCLUSIVE.



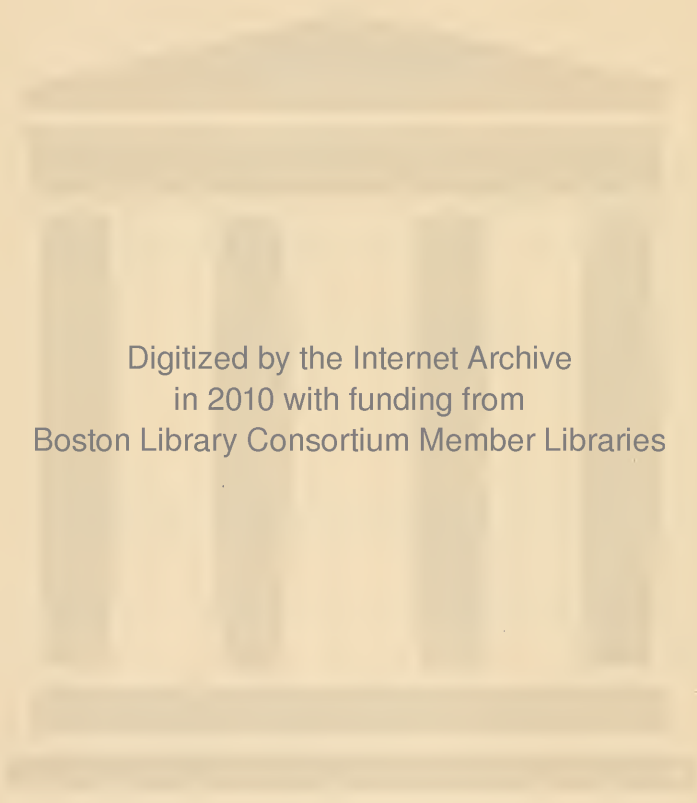
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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,
NEW ALBION BUILDING,¹ Jan. 19, 1917.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The Industrial Accident Board has the honor to transmit herewith its fourth annual report.

Respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

FRANK J. DONAHUE, *Chairman.*

DAVID T. DICKINSON.

JOSEPH A. PARKS.

THOMAS F. BOYLE.

CHESTER E. GLEASON.

ROBERT E. GRANDFIELD, *Secretary.*

¹ Now West Wing, State House, Room 272.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

INTRODUCTION.

In the following pages is presented the Board's annual report for the year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, which marks the close of the fourth year under the Compensation Act. In the process of administering the law from the very beginning the Board has followed out a consistent policy created to make effective the vital principles on which this type of legislation is founded. First and foremost in importance is the speedy and just handling of claims in such manner as to give fair and impartial treatment to employees, employers, insurance companies and to all persons who are interested parties in the proceedings under the act. This is the goal towards which the Board at all times is directing its energies. Since the act first went into effect on July 1, 1912, the law has been improved at each session of the Legislature; in general, there has been an admirable spirit displayed on the part of employees and employers in seeking to have the law developed along safe and sane channels; there has been practically unanimous satisfaction under the present system of treating injury cases; and persons concerned with the act have gradually become educated in assisting in the smooth administration of the law, and have become familiar with its general provisions. In the course of this development the work of the Board has increased greatly, both by reason of the increased accident frequency which has

come about in the past year, and through other causes relative to better understanding of the provisions of the law resulting in more claims being presented. According to present indications this work is likely to expand and increase to a still greater degree, and will require constant effort on the part of the Board to make still more effective the provisions of the law.

As illustrating the additional requirements placed on the Board, in the first year of the act there were reported approximately 90,000 cases, and in the fourth year, the one here being considered, more than 135,000 cases were reported. The following tabulation will illustrate to a certain extent the activities carried out in the work of administering the act, and, according to present indications, there is every likelihood that this rate of increase will become still higher.

Number of cases in which parties failed to agree, and arbitration hearing requested: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	584
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	799
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	1,201
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	1,600

Hearings before Board under Part III., section 7: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	56
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	149
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	195
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	172

Hearings before Board under Part III., section 12: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	6
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	22
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	38
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	34

Special Board cases under general provisions of act: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	170
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	363
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	707
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	896

Board matters under Part III., section 13: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	404
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	651
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	861
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	842

Number of agreements in regard to compensation received: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,	7,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	13,856
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	15,496
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	15,864
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	21,274

Number of settlement receipts received: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,	6,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	12,065
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	14,475
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	15,918
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	18,152

Number of arbitration cases appealed to Superior Court: —

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	26
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	38
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	41
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	56

As compared with this increase in the volume of business, there has been only a partial increase in the cost of administration to the Commonwealth. By rigid economy and by making some changes in the methods of carrying on the work, it has been possible to meet the new demands placed upon the Board, although undoubtedly to reach the ultimate goal desired, and to make most effective the principles of the act, more money should be expended.

As shown by the following table, the administration of the Compensation Act from July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1916, has cost the Commonwealth of Massachusetts \$376,842.35:—

Amount expended by the Board.

July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912,	\$11,567 19
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913,	67,802 47
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914,	91,892 35
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915,	114,777 59
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916,	90,802 75
Total,	<hr/> \$376,842 35

In considering this table the fact should be noted that the figures apply to years that end on November 30, since this is

the end of the State's fiscal year for financial purposes. The administrative years of the Board, however, in compiling accident experiences end on June 30, so that the figures shown above cover a period five months in advance of the actual experience under the act as treated in this report, and to that extent the total stated above exceeds the cost of carrying on the work up to July 1, 1916.

The report as printed in the pages which follow embraces information on the frequency and nature of injuries, the Board's recommendations for new legislation, questions having to do with the administration of the act, illustrations of the results of certain serious injuries, and other data pertinent to the operation of the law.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE ACT.

The accident experience under the Compensation Act for the fourth year, namely, the period from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, is shown briefly below.

In this period the total number of injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, was 135,720. Of this number, 135,257, or 99.7 per cent., were non-fatal, and 463, or .3 per cent., were fatal.

Three hundred and sixty-six of the fatal cases were insured under the act, and 97 were not insured, or 79 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively, were insured and not insured.

Of the total number of fatal cases there were 80 cases in which there were no dependents; in 297 cases there were 831 persons totally dependent; and in 86 cases there were 123 persons partially dependent.

At the time of injury 154 persons were single, 25 were widowers, 1 was a widow, 4 were divorced and 279 were married.

The duration of total disability in the 135,257 non-fatal cases was as follows:—

In 67,540 cases the injuries caused no disability beyond the day on which the injury occurred. This figure is 49.9 per cent. of the total number of non-fatal injuries reported.

In 10,735 cases, or 7.9 per cent., total disability extended from one to three days.

In 16,725 cases, or 12.4 per cent., disability extended from four to seven days.

In 5,942 cases, or 4.4 per cent., incapacity extended eight to ten days.

In 6,718 cases, or 5 per cent., incapacity extended eleven to fourteen days.

In 11,555 cases, or 8.5 per cent., incapacity extended from fifteen to twenty-eight days.

In 9,419 cases, or 7 per cent., incapacity extended from twenty-nine to fifty-six days.

In 3,521 cases, or 2.6 per cent., incapacity extended from fifty-seven to ninety-one days.

In 2,071 cases, or 1.5 per cent., incapacity extended from ninety-two to one hundred and eighty-two days.

In 618 cases, or .5 per cent., incapacity extended from one hundred and eighty-three to three hundred and fifty-seven days.

In 413 cases, or .3 per cent., incapacity extended beyond this period, or over a year.

**SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE FOR THE YEAR
JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1916, COMPARED WITH
THREE YEARS, JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1915.**

In this chapter is given a general summary of the accident experience under the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act for the period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, together with a comparison of the accident experience for preceding years, where this is practicable. For an extended analysis of the fourth year's experience reference should be made to the tables printed in the Appendix of the report.

In presenting the statistical tables in this chapter reference will be made to the first, second, third and fourth years of the act. These designations cover the following periods of time: —

First year,	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.
Second year,	July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.
Third year,	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.
Fourth year,	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

In analyzing the figures the principal subjects treated are presented under the following headings and in the order given: —

Total tabulatable injuries: —	Non-fatal injuries: —
Number.	General.
Industries.	Industries.
Fatal injuries: —	Causes.
General.	Duration of total disability.
Industries.	Specified injuries.
Causes.	Wages.
Extent of dependency.	Ages.
Conjugal condition.	Insurance transactions: —
Ages.	Number of benefit cases.
	Amount of payments.

In classifying injuries for the fourth year of the act the Board has changed the policy followed in previous years by adopting the definition of tabulatable injuries. A tabulatable injury is defined as follows: "All accidents, diseases, and injuries arising out of the employment and resulting in death,

permanent disability, or in the loss of time other than the remainder of the day, shift, or turn on which the injury occurred, are called tabulatable accidents, diseases, and injuries," and this definition has been used in classifying the experience for the period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Although the Compensation Act requires that employers report all injuries whether or not the loss of time is sufficient to bring them within the definition above stated, for statistical purposes, the inclusion of a large number of minor injuries vitiates the figures for comparison between different years, and between the several States in which the law requirements are different, or in which the administrative policy is different with reference to the classification of the statistics. To make the figures of greater value, therefore, distributions have been made on the basis of tabulatable injuries.

Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the figures according to the outline given above it is of interest to show the magnitude of the accident experience for the fourth year of the act according to the number of injuries reported. In the period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, there were reported 135,720 cases of industrial injury. Of this number, 135,257 were non-fatal and 463 were fatal in result. The following table shows for the four years of the act the number of accidents reported each year:—

Total reported Injuries.

INJURIES.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Non-fatal,	89,694	96,332	94,597	135,257
Fatal,	474	509	370	463
Totals,	90,168	96,891	94,967	135,720

The one outstanding feature of this table is the enormous increase in the number of reported injuries which occurred in the fourth year as compared with preceding years. The percentage increase for the fourth year over the third year amounts to 42.9 per cent.

This large increase in the number of reported injuries is in

TOTAL NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES FOR FOUR YEARS



various ways connected with the heightened activity brought about in manufacturing and other business largely through the effect of the war in Europe. The greater accident magnitude in the fourth year, as further study will show, is relatively not quite so great when minor injuries are eliminated from the figures. In the subsequent pages statistics for the fourth year are presented for tabulatable injuries.

TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES.

Number.

In the year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, there were 68,180 tabulatable injuries as previously defined.

The following table gives in comparative form the total number of tabulatable injuries for each of the four years of the Compensation Act, subdivided according to fatal and non-fatal cases:—

*Total Number of Tabulatable Injuries.*¹

NATURE OF INJURY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Non-fatal,	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717
Fatal,	474	509	370	463
Totals,	53,267	52,430	49,758	68,180

¹ See Chart I.

Examination of this table indicates a decreasing number of tabulatable injuries for the first three years of the act, but in the fourth year the number increased from 49,758 to 68,180. In the second year the decrease over the first was 1.6 per cent.; in the third over the second, 5.1 per cent.; and in the fourth year the total number of tabulatable injuries increased over the preceding year by 37 per cent.

Industries.

Under this heading total tabulatable injuries are distributed according to industrial classifications. No extended analysis of this table is necessary, as the figures are intended merely as a

statement of fact. Attention is called, however, to the greater relative frequency of the injuries in the classification of iron and steel and their products and chemical and allied products.

Total Number of Tabulatable Cases by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Textiles,	8,101	8,495	7,855	10,742
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	7,769	7,460	7,766	9,268
Iron and steel and their products, . . .	7,034	8,034	6,658	13,062
Trade,	4,838	5,201	5,440	6,029
Building trades,	5,153	4,605	4,678	5,394
Leather and its finished products, . .	2,593	2,906	2,552	3,960
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . .	1,892	1,900	1,687	2,127
Paper,	1,468	1,514	1,293	1,594
Metals and metal products,	2,637	831	742	998
Food and kindred products,	1,277	1,298	1,417	1,471
Water transportation,	1,313	996	863	1,389
Domestic and personal service, . . .	949	1,021	1,141	1,287
Express companies,	601	559	478	709
Printing and bookbinding,	495	477	459	485
Chemical and allied products, . . .	388	418	422	1,089
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	325	420	482	475
Liquors and beverages,	391	425	388	506
Extraction of minerals,	245	330	312	305
Telephone and telegraph,	314	229	258	309
Agriculture, etc.,	123	282	367	433
Clothing,	234	216	232	264
Professional service,	151	220	232	274
Miscellaneous transportation, . . .	5	15	50	106
Miscellaneous industries,	4,971	4,578	3,986	5,904
Totals,	53,267	52,430	49,758	68,180

The next table shows similar information to that given just above according to the percentage distribution. Although there are a few variations in the frequency among the industries for the different years, the principal changes occur in iron and steel and their products and in chemical and allied products. In the former classification in the third year of the act the injuries comprised 13.4 per cent. of the total number of

tabulatable injuries, and in the fourth year this industry was responsible for 19.2 per cent. Chemical and allied products in the third year had .9 per cent. of the total number of injuries, and in the fourth year, 1.6 per cent.

Frequency of Tabulatable Injuries by Per Cents.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Textiles,	15.2	16.2	15.8	15.8
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	14.6	14.2	15.6	13.6
Iron and steel and their products, . .	13.2	15.3	13.4	19.2
Trade,	9.1	9.9	10.9	8.8
Building trades,	9.7	8.8	9.4	7.9
Leather and its finished products, . .	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.8
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . .	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1
Paper,	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3
Metals and metal products,	4.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Food and kindred products,	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.2
Water transportation,	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.0
Domestic and personal service, . . .	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9
Express companies,	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	.9	.9	.9	.7
Chemical and allied products, . . . .	.7	.8	.9	1.6
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	.6	.8	.9	.7
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	.7	.8	.8	.7
Extraction of minerals, . . . . .	.5	.6	.6	.4
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	.6	.4	.5	.5
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	.2	.6	.7	.6
Clothing, . . . . .	.4	.4	.5	.5
Professional service, . . . . .	.3	.4	.5	.4
Miscellaneous transportation, . . . .	.01	.03	.1	.2
Miscellaneous industries,	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In view of the consideration given in the following sections to facts relating to fatal and non-fatal injuries, further comment under this heading is deemed unnecessary.

FATAL INJURIES.

General.

Fatal injuries in the fourth year increased over the preceding year, but were less frequent than in the first and second years, as shown in the table below.

Total Number of Fatal Cases.

First year,	474
Second year,	509
Third year,	370
Fourth year,	463

Based on this table the number of cases increased 7 per cent. in the second year, decreased 27 per cent. in the third year, and in the fourth year increased over the third year by 25 per cent. Of the 463 fatal cases which occurred in the fourth year, 366 were insured and 97 were not insured. The number of cases insured represented 79 per cent. In the first year 61.2 per cent. were insured; in the second year, 72.9 per cent.; and in the third year, 78.1 per cent. These figures show that in each year of the act there has been an increasing number of fatal cases in which the persons injured were insured.

Considering fatal injuries according to the distribution by sex, figures for the fourth year show that 460 were males and 3 were females.

Industries.

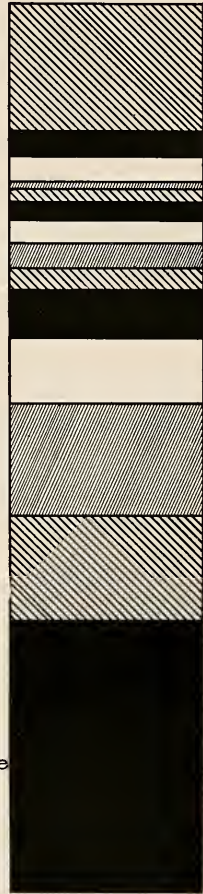
Under this heading is given the distribution of fatal injuries according to the general industrial classifications used. This distribution is shown in the table given below.

Number of Fatal Cases by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	183	174	128	142
Building trades,	71	74	54	55
Trade,	42	45	46	59
Textiles,	25	32	23	34
Iron and steel,	24	29	17	25

¹ See Chart II.

**NUMBER OF FATAL CASES
BY INDUSTRIES
JULY 1 1915 - JUNE 30 1916**



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board
Chart II

Number of Fatal Cases by Industries — Concluded.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Water transportation,	21	17	4	11
Leather, etc.,	8	16	9	13
Food, etc.,	10	9	10	12
Domestic and personal service,	8	8	10	9
Lumber, etc.,	9	9	7	7
Paper,	5	11	7	3
Agriculture, etc.,	6	6	7	14
Chemicals, etc.,	5	10	4	13
Minerals, extraction of,	4	3	6	6
Liquors and beverages,	6	5	2	1
Express companies,	3	6	2	2
Clay, glass, etc.,	4	3	3	6
Telephone and telegraph,	2	5	2	6
Metals and metal products,	5	2	1	2
Professional service,	1	2	3	4
Printing and bookbinding,	1	2	2	3
Miscellaneous transportation,	—	—	1	4
Miscellaneous industries,	31	41	22	32
Totals,	474	509	370	463

In considering these figures attention is called to the fact that the first five industrial groups listed have held the same order with reference to absolute frequency distribution for each of the four years, with the one exception of trade, which in the fourth year occupied second position instead of third position held in the previous years.

Analysis of the group road, street and bridge transportation for the fourth year shows that 142 cases of fatal injury were distributed among the following subclassifications: —

Steam railroads,	60
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	45
Street railways,	20
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	15
Livery stables,	2
Total,	142

From these figures it is shown that steam railroads contributed 42.3 per cent.; construction of streets, roads, sewers and bridges, etc., 31.6 per cent.; and street railways, 14.1 per cent. Thus it is seen that steam railroads contributed over 40 per cent. of the injuries in this group.

Further analysis of the table, Number of Fatal Cases by Industries, is facilitated by the next tabulation, which gives the percentage distribution for each of the four years.

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	38.6	34.2	34.6	30.7
Building trades,	14.9	14.5	14.6	11.9
Trade,	8.9	8.8	12.5	12.7
Textiles,	5.3	6.3	6.2	7.3
Iron and steel,	5.1	5.7	4.6	5.4
Water transportation,	4.4	3.3	1.1	2.4
Leather, etc.,	1.7	3.1	2.4	2.8
Food, etc.,	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.6
Domestic and personal service,	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.9
Lumber, etc.,	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
Paper,	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.5
Agriculture, etc.,	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.0
Chemicals, etc.,	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.8
Minerals, extraction of, . . . . .	.8	.6	.8	1.3
Liquors and beverages,	1.3	1.0	.5	.2
Express companies, . . . . .	.6	1.2	.5	.4
Clay, glass, etc., . . . . .	.8	.6	.8	1.3
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	.4	1.0	.5	1.3
Metals and metal products,	1.1	.4	.3	.4
Professional service, . . . . .	.2	.4	.8	.9
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	.2	.4	.5	.7
Miscellaneous transportation,	-	-	.3	.9
Miscellaneous industries,	6.5	8.0	6.0	6.9
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Taking the five highest industries previously mentioned, it is found that these groups together constituted in the first

year of the act 72.8 per cent. of the injuries; in the second year, 69.5 per cent.; in the third year, 72.5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 68 per cent. In considering the five industries with the greatest frequency of injuries the group called miscellaneous industries at the bottom of the table is not taken into account.

Comparison of the fourth year with the one preceding indicates that the following changes in distribution are worthy of note: *i.e.*, the greater relative frequency in textiles, iron and steel, water transportation, and chemical and allied products; also attention is called to the relative frequency decrease in road, street and bridge transportation and building trades. Included in the group road, street and bridge transportation is the subclassification "steam railroads," in which fatal injuries have decreased each year except in the fourth. The frequency for each year in order was 106, 79, 56 and 60 cases. In relation to the total number of fatal cases this classification has shown a downward movement, as indicated by the following tabulation of percentage rates: —

	Per Cent.
First year,	22.4
Second year,	15.5
Third year,	15.1
Fourth year,	13.0

Causes.

In this section analysis is made of the causes of fatal injuries. As shown by the following table, the greatest number of fatal cases was occasioned by falls, with a total of 86. Railroad equipment came next, with 69 cases, followed by vehicles, with 42, hand labor, 34, elevators, 30, and electricity, 24. Attention is called to the fact that in the first year of the act the number of injuries caused by railroad equipment, 119, was greater than for any other two groups taken together, but in the second, third and fourth years the frequency was considerably less, and the first position in these years was occupied by the group falls, which constitutes a heavy and serious cause of injury. The most noticeable change in absolute frequency in the fourth year, without reference to the fact that there was

an increase in the total number of fatal cases, occurred in the group occupational diseases, in which the number of cases was for the first, second, third and fourth years, respectively, 2, 10, 3 and 26.

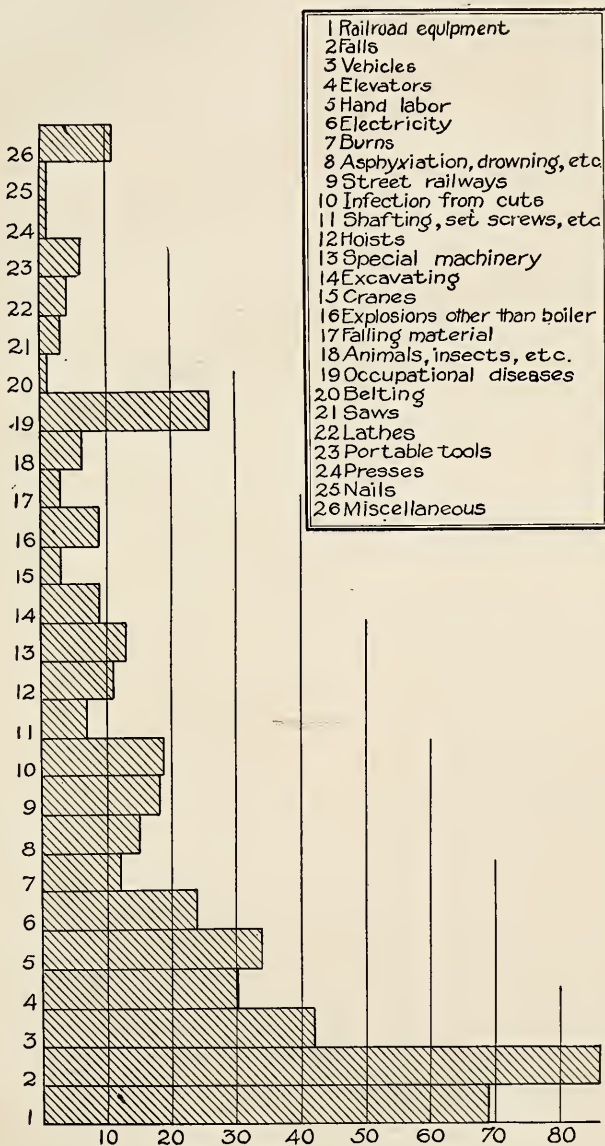
Distribution of Fatal Cases by Causes.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Railroad equipment,	119	86	60	69
Falls,	66	101	82	86
Vehicles,	43	48	47	42
Elevators,	33	30	26	30
Hand labor,	37	24	24	34
Electricity,	25	28	14	24
Burns,	15	15	20	12
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,	10	25	11	15
Street railways,	20	18	6	18
Infection from cuts,	5	23	9	19
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . .	9	11	3	7
Hoists,	4	16	10	11
Machinery peculiar to special industries, .	7	11	12	13
Excavating,	14	5	9	9
Cranes,	11	7	3	3
Explosions (other than boiler),	4	14	2	9
Falling material from overhead,	8	6	6	3
Animals, insects, etc.,	9	3	4	6
Occupational diseases,	2	10	3	26
Belting,	6	3	5	1
Saws,	4	5	2	3
Illness,	3	2	-	-
Lathes,	-	-	-	1
Portable tools,	-	1	4	6
Presses,	2	2	1	1
Gears,	2	1	1	-
Assault and fighting,	1	-	1	1
Nails,	-	-	-	4
Emery wheels,	2	-	-	-
Engines,	-	-	2	-
Wood molders, shapers, etc.,	1	1	-	-

¹ See Chart III.

DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES BY CAUSES

JULY 1 1915 - JUNE 30 1916



Distribution of Fatal Cases by Causes — Concluded.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Boiler explosions,	-	1	-	-
Eye injuries,	-	1	-	-
Glass,	1	-	-	-
Intoxication,	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous,	11	10	3	10
Totals,	474	509	370	463

In view of the fact that there has been such a serious increase in the number of cases due to occupational diseases, the following analysis showing the distribution under the general cause is of importance: —

Causes of Occupational Diseases.

Gases, vapors and fumes,	10
Hides (anthrax),	5
Compressed air,	4
Lead,	3
Extreme cold,	2
Extreme heat,	2
Total,	26

The increase under the group gases, vapors and fumes is to be explained, possibly, by the increased activity to be found in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. In the third year there was 1 case under the corresponding cause group. The occurrence of five deaths caused by anthrax is doubtless due to the fact that there was a large increase in the total number of anthrax cases, both fatal and non-fatal, in the period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Further analysis of the distribution of the causes of fatal injuries is given in the following table, showing the distributions by percentage rates: —

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Causes.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Railroad equipment,	25.1	16.9	16.2	14.9
Falls,	13.9	19.8	22.2	18.6
Vehicles,	9.1	9.4	12.7	9.1
Elevators,	7.0	5.9	7.0	6.5
Hand labor,	7.9	4.7	6.5	7.3
Electricity,	5.3	5.5	3.8	5.2
Burns,	3.2	3.0	5.5	2.6
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,	2.1	4.9	3.0	3.2
Street railways,	4.2	3.5	1.6	3.9
Infection from cuts,	1.1	4.5	2.4	4.1
Shafting, set crews, couplings, etc., . .	1.9	2.2	.8	1.5
Hoists, . . . . .	.8	3.1	2.7	2.4
Machinery peculiar to special industries, .	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.8
Excavating,	3.0	1.0	2.4	1.9
Cranes,	2.3	1.4	.8	.7
Explosions (other than boiler), . . . .	.8	2.8	.5	1.9
Falling material from overhead,	1.7	1.2	1.6	.7
Animals, insects, etc.,	1.9	.6	1.1	1.3
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	.4	1.9	.8	5.6
Belting,	1.3	.6	1.4	.2
Saws, . . . . .	.8	1.0	.5	.6
Illness, . . . . .	.6	.4	—	—
Lathes,	—	—	—	.2
Portable tools,	—	.2	1.1	1.3
Presses, . . . . .	.4	.4	.3	.2
Gears, . . . . .	.4	.2	.3	—
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	.2	—	.3	.2
Nails,	—	—	—	.9
Emery wheels, . . . . .	.4	—	—	—
Engines,	—	—	.5	—
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	.2	.2	—	—
Boiler explosions,	—	.2	—	—
Eye injuries,	—	.2	—	—
Glass, . . . . .	.2	—	—	—
Intoxication,	—	.2	—	—
Miscellaneous,	2.3	1.9	.8	2.2
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Inspection of this table indicates that falls occasioned 18.6 per cent. of the total number of fatal injuries, and occupies first position, although the percentage distribution on account of this cause was relatively less in the fourth year than in the second and third years of the act; also railroad equipment, which occupied the second position in the fourth year, had relatively a fewer number of injuries in comparison with the preceding years. The decrease between the first and the fourth year, namely, from 25.1 to 14.9 per cent., is of considerable interest.

The group vehicles decreased in relative frequency in the fourth year over the third year, and occupied about the same relative position as in the first and second years of the act. The relative number of injuries due to elevators decreased slightly in the fourth year. The relative frequency of fatal injuries due to electricity was greater in the fourth year as compared with the third, but approximately the same as in the first and second years.

Street railways as a cause of fatal injuries in the fourth year contributed 3.9 per cent., thereby giving to this cause approximately the same relative weight as in the first and second years. As shown by the table the third year was a notable exception to the average tendency in this group, when the injuries constituted only 1.6 per cent. of the total number. Referring to the table of absolute figures it is seen that in the third year street railways had only 6 fatal cases compared with 20 in the first year, 18 in the second year, and 18 in the fourth year. As would naturally be expected from the preceding discussion of occupational diseases, the relative frequency for this group in the fourth year has experienced a considerable change. In the first year .4 per cent. of the total fatal injuries were due to this cause; in the second year, 1.9 per cent.; in the third year, .8 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 5.6 per cent., placing this group from the nineteenth position in the third year to sixth position in the fourth year of the act.

This analysis of the causes of fatal injuries is intended merely as a general survey of the subject. For information showing greater detail reference should be made to the Appendix of the report, in which are shown subdivisions under the general cause groups.

- *Extent of Dependency.*

Under this section information is given with reference to the conditions of dependency involved in the fatal case experience. The first table given below shows the number of cases in which dependency was total, partial or in which there were no dependents.

*Number and Type of Fatal Cases by Extent of Dependency.*¹

NATURE OF DEPENDENCY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Total,	299	331	242	297
Partial,	63	91	59	86
No dependency,	112	87	69	80
Totals,	474	509	370	463

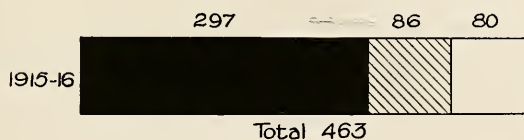
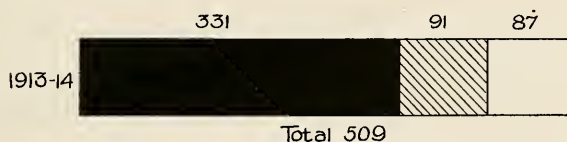
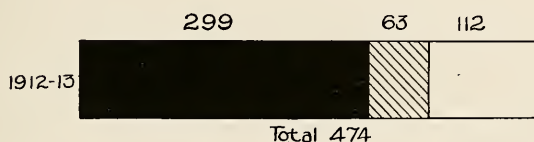
¹ See Chart IV.

Of the 463 fatal cases which occurred in the fourth year there were 297 in which dependency was total within the meaning of the Compensation Act, 86 in which dependency was partial, and 80 in which there were no dependents. Similar information is shown, also, for the first three years. For the purpose of indicating the relative proportion of cases in the groups stated above, the next table based on the preceding one shows the distribution of these cases by per cents. Although for the four years of the act there are variations in the relative number of cases in which dependency was total, these variations are not great and in general the distribution is fairly uniform in the four-year period.

Per Cent. of Each Type of Dependency by Years.

NATURE OF DEPENDENCY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Total,	63.1	65.0	65.4	64.1
Partial,	13.3	17.9	15.9	18.6
No dependency,	23.6	17.1	18.7	17.3
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FATAL CASES BY EXTENT OF DEPENDENCY



		
Total Dependency	Partial Dependency	No Dependency

Cases in which dependency was partial in the fourth year constituted 18.6 per cent. of the total, showing a relatively greater number of cases in this group than in previous years. Cases with no dependents amounted to 17.3 per cent. of the total, showing a fair-sized decrease from the experience of the first year.

Under the Compensation Act payments on account of fatal cases in which there are dependents are determined in accordance with the case taken as a unit, and not according to the number of dependents involved.

It is of interest, however, to know the number of persons affected through the occurrence of these fatal injuries, and the next table shows the number of dependents in cases of total and partial dependency.

Number of Dependents in Cases of Total and Partial Dependency.

DEPENDENTS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Total,	770	942	637	831
Partial,	103	144	94	123
Totals,	873	1,086	731	954

In the fourth year, in the 297 cases of total dependency there were 831 persons left dependent, and for the 86 cases of partial dependency 123 persons were partially dependent, making the number of persons dependent, either in whole or in part, 954. Obviously, the number of dependents will vary from year to year to a certain extent, according to the frequency of fatal cases. To indicate to what extent there is a relation between the number of dependents and the number of fatal cases the following table has been prepared, showing the number of persons totally dependent per case of total dependency and the number of persons partially dependent per case of partial dependency: —

Number of Dependents per Case of Total and Partial Dependency.

DEPENDENTS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Per total dependency case,	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8
Per partial dependency case,	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4

It is of interest to note from this table that the number of total dependents per case of total dependency in the first four years of the act has varied in only a slight degree. In the first year there were 2.6 cases; in the second year, 2.8; in the third year the same as the first year; and in the fourth year the same as the second year. The unit figures showing the number of partial dependents per case of partial dependency were the same for each of the first three years, namely, 1.6 cases, but in the fourth year this figure changed to 1.4.

Conjugal Condition.

Under this heading a brief analysis is made to show whether persons fatally injured were married, widowed, divorced or single. The table given below shows this information briefly for the four years under consideration.

Conjugal Condition in Fatal Cases.

CONDITION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Single,	164	170	117	154
Widowers,	30	32	21	25
Widows,	—	—	—	1
Divorced,	2	2	3	4
Married,	278	305	229	279
Totals,	474	509	370	463

In the fourth year 279 persons fatally injured were married at the time of injury; 25 were widowers, 1 was a widow, 4 were divorced and 154 were single. Although the figures from year to year fluctuate, considering the nature of the distribution,

these fluctuations are not great. This information can be better summarized, however, by means of the next table, which shows by per cents. the distribution of cases as given in the table preceding this one.

Percentage Distribution by Conjugal Condition.

CONDITION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Single,	34.6	33.4	31.6	33.3
Widowers,	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.4
Widows,	—	—	—	.2
Divorced, . . . . .	.4	.4	.8	.8
Married,	58.7	59.9	61.9	60.3
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown by this table approximately 60 per cent., on an average, of the persons fatally injured were married at the time of the injury in each of the four years, but the relative numbers were slightly less in the first and second years. The number of widowers fatally injured has varied slightly, although in general maintaining a fairly uniform distribution, and this likewise is the case among single persons fatally injured.

Ages.

Under this section is given a summary of the ages at the time of death for the first four years.

Frequency of Fatal Cases by Age Groups.

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Under 16,	4	3	2	3
16 to 20,	18	35	18	18
21 to 29,	135	107	85	104
30 to 39,	113	113	79	98
40 to 49,	83	119	76	106
50 to 59,	66	81	73	89
60 and over,	55	51	37	45
Totals,	474	509	370	463

General analysis of this table indicates that in the first and third years the greatest frequency was in the groups 21 to 29 and 30 to 39; in the second year, in the groups 30 to 39 and 40 to 49; and in the fourth year, the greatest frequency was in the groups 21 to 29 and 40 to 49. The next table indicates the group distributions by per cents. based on the totals for each year.

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Age Groups.

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Under 16, . . . . .	.9	.6	.5	.6
16 to 20,	3.8	6.9	4.9	3.9
21 to 29,	28.5	21.0	23.0	22.5
30 to 39,	23.8	22.2	21.4	21.2
40 to 49,	17.5	23.4	20.5	22.9
50 to 59,	13.9	15.9	19.7	19.2
60 and over,	11.6	10.0	10.0	9.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the group under 16 years the distributions for the second, third and fourth years have been practically the same, after decreasing from the first year. In the group 16 to 20 years the distributions have fluctuated, with the first and fourth years, respectively, 3.8 and 3.9, about the same. In the next group the distributions decreased in the second year, increased in the third, and again decreased in the fourth year. The group distribution 30 to 39 decreased each year as compared with the preceding; 40 to 49 increased in the second year, then decreased, and increased again in the fourth year; the next group tended to increase; and the last group, 60 and over, decreased in the relative distribution.

Taking actual ages at the time of death the weighted average age is 40.20 years, which is higher than the average age shown in a later section for experience in non-fatal cases in which the weighted average is 32.25 years.

NON-FATAL INJURIES.

General.

Although the Board in the fourth year of the act has changed its method of tabulating cases by adopting the definition of tabulatable injuries, it is of interest to note the number of cases reported, including minor injuries as well as those included as tabulatable by definition. In the fourth year there were reported to the Board 135,257 non-fatal cases, an increase over the preceding year of 40,660 in absolute numbers, or 42.9 per cent. Of the total reported injuries, however, in the fourth year 49.9 per cent. were non-tabulatable, and therefore are not considered to any extent in the following pages. The total number of tabulatable non-fatal injuries for the fourth year was 67,717. The next table shows the number of tabulatable non-fatal injuries for each of the four years.

Total Number of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries.

First year,	52,793
Second year,	51,921
Third year,	49,388
Fourth year,	67,717

For the first three years these figures show a decreasing number of tabulatable injuries, but owing to the large increase in the total number of reported injuries in the fourth year, tabulatable injuries have also increased. This increase in the fourth year over the third year amounts to 37.1 per cent. Of the 67,717 tabulatable non-fatal injuries which occurred in the fourth year 61,116 were insured under the act and 6,601 were not insured. Based on these figures, 90.3 per cent. of the cases were insured under the act.

Of these injuries, 62,250 were males and 5,467 were females, representing 91.9 per cent. males and 8.1 per cent. females.

Industries.

In this section figures are given showing the distribution of tabulatable non-fatal cases according to the industries in which the persons were working at the time of injury. The following table summarizes this information for the four years up to June 30, 1916: —

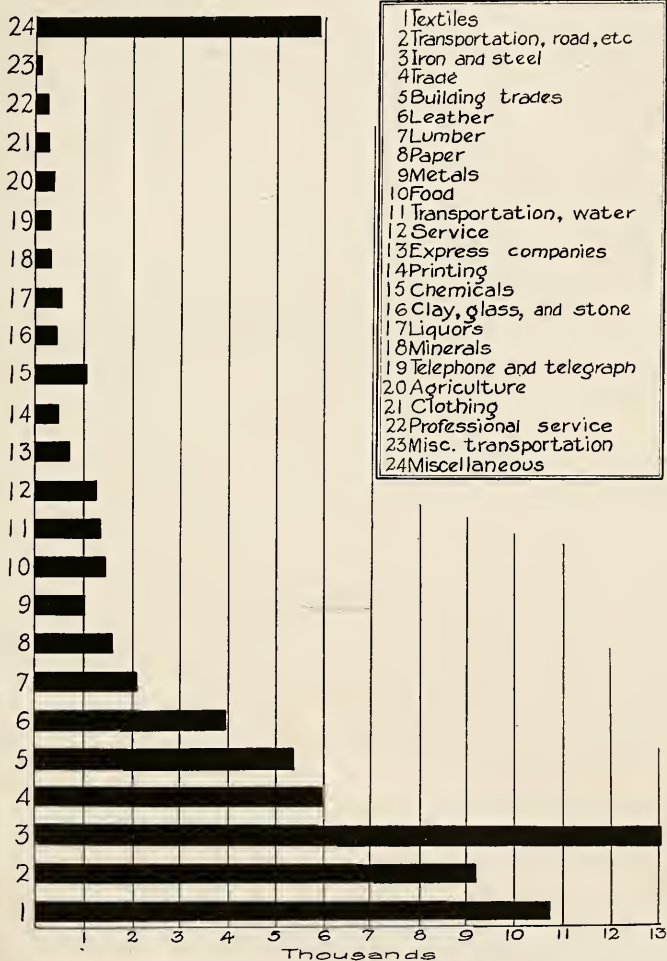
Number of Tabulatable Non-fatal Cases by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Textiles,	8,076	8,463	7,832	10,708
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	7,586	7,286	7,638	9,126
Iron and steel and their products, . .	7,010	8,005	6,641	13,037
Trade,	4,796	5,156	5,394	5,970
Building trades,	5,082	4,531	4,624	5,339
Leather and its finished products, . .	2,585	2,890	2,543	3,947
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . .	1,883	1,891	1,680	2,120
Paper,	1,463	1,503	1,286	1,591
Metals and metal products,	2,632	829	741	996
Food and kindred products,	1,267	1,289	1,407	1,459
Water transportation,	1,292	979	859	1,378
Domestic and personal service, . . .	941	1,013	1,131	1,278
Express companies,	598	553	476	707
Printing and bookbinding,	494	475	457	482
Chemical and allied products,	383	408	418	1,076
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	321	417	479	469
Liquors and beverages,	385	420	386	505
Extraction of minerals,	241	327	306	299
Telephone and telegraph,	312	224	256	303
Agriculture, etc.,	117	276	360	419
Clothing,	234	216	232	264
Professional service,	150	218	229	270
Miscellaneous transportation,	5	15	49	102
Miscellaneous industries,	4,940	4,537	3,964	5,872
Totals,	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717

¹ See Chart V.

In all industries, except two, the actual number of injuries which occurred was greater in the fourth year than in the years preceding. These two exceptions were in the classifications clay, glass and stone products, and the extraction of minerals. In the fourth year of the act iron and steel and their products occupied first position in point of frequency, with more than 13,000 injuries. Analysis of this table can more conveniently be made by referring to the next table, which shows the percentage distribution of these cases according to industries for the four years.

NUMBER OF TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES BY INDUSTRIES JULY 1 1915 - JUNE 30 1916



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board
Chart V

Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Textiles,	15.3	16.3	15.9	15.8
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	14.4	14.1	15.5	13.5
Iron and steel and their products, . .	13.3	15.4	13.5	19.2
Trade,	9.1	9.9	10.9	8.8
Building trades,	9.6	8.7	9.4	7.9
Leather and its finished products, . .	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.8
Lumber and its remanufacture, . . .	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1
Paper,	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3
Metals and metal products,	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.5
Food and kindred products,	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2
Water transportation,	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0
Domestic and personal service, . . .	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9
Express companies,	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Printing and bookbinding, . . . . .	.9	.9	.9	.7
Chemical and allied products, . . . .	.7	.8	.8	1.6
Clay, glass and stone products, . . .	.6	.8	1.0	.7
Liquors and beverages, . . . . .	.7	.8	.8	.8
Extraction of minerals, . . . . .	.5	.6	.6	.4
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	.6	.4	.5	.4
Agriculture, etc., . . . . .	.2	.5	.7	.6
Clothing, . . . . .	.4	.4	.5	.4
Professional service, . . . . .	.3	.4	.5	.4
Miscellaneous transportation,	—	—	.1	.2
Miscellaneous industries,	9.4	8.7	8.0	8.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Without attempting to compare completely the relative frequency distribution of injuries shown in this table, it is of interest to analyze briefly the experience for the third and fourth years. In the third year of the act the distribution of injuries between the different industrial classifications is based on 49,388 tabulatable non-fatal cases, and in the fourth year on 67,717 cases. In the following groups the relative distribution of injuries was greater in the fourth year than in the third: iron and steel and their products, leather and its finished products, water transportation, express companies, chemical and allied

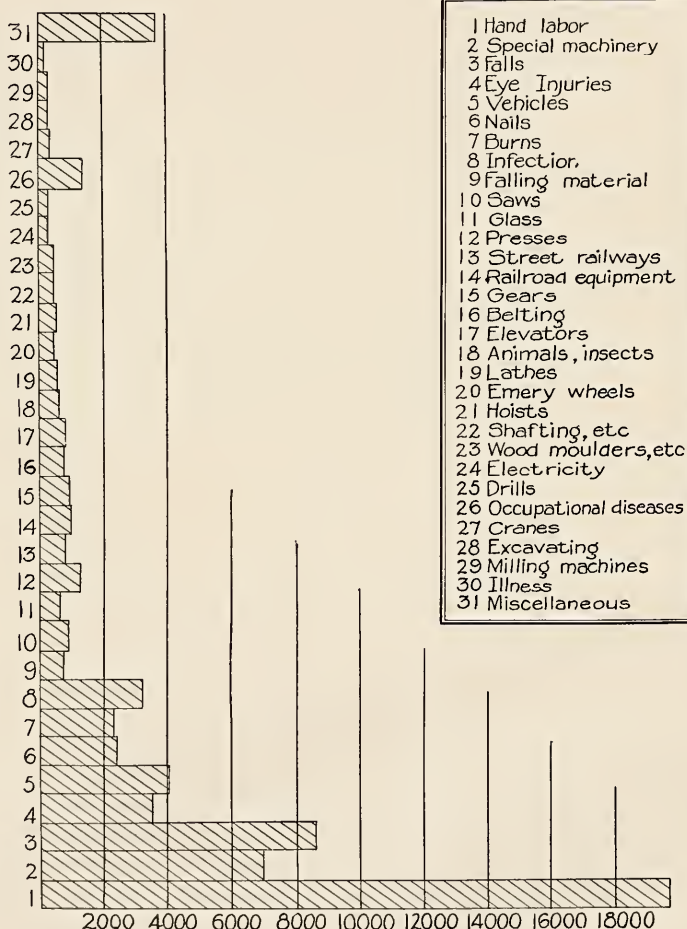
products, miscellaneous transportation and miscellaneous industries. As reference to the table will show, the greater relative frequency is more marked in some of these groups than in others. Attention is called to the following classifications giving the percentage distribution, respectively, for the third and fourth years: iron and steel and their products, 13.5 to 19.2 per cent.; leather and its finished products, 5.1 to 5.8 per cent.; chemical and allied products, .8 to 1.6 per cent.; various miscellaneous industries, 8 to 8.7 per cent. In the following groups the distribution in the fourth year was less than in the third: textiles; road, street and bridge transportation; trade; building trades; lumber and its remanufacture; paper; food and kindred products; domestic and personal service; printing and bookbinding; clay, glass and stone products; extraction of minerals; telephone and telegraph; agriculture; clothing; and professional service. The more marked changes are indicated by showing the figures, respectively, for the third and fourth years, as follows: road, street and bridge transportation, 15.5 to 13.5 per cent.; trade, 10.9 to 8.8 per cent.; building trades, 9.4 to 7.9 per cent.; and food and kindred products, 2.8 to 2.2 per cent.

Causes.

In this section figures are given showing the distribution of non-fatal injuries by causes. Attention is especially called to the fact that in the fourth year this distribution is based on tabulatable non-fatal injuries only, and in the three years preceding, the distribution is on the basis of total reported non-fatal injuries. Although the figures for the four years are given in parallel column with those for the three preceding years, comparison should not be made between these years to determine the relative weight to be given to the different causes stated. The figures are shown in this way, however, for the purpose of pointing out the possible effect of classifying the causes of injuries on the two bases representing reported injuries and tabulatable injuries.

NUMBER OF TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES BY CAUSES

JULY 1 1915 - JUNE 30 1916



Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Causes.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Hand labor,	29,737	30,973	30,950	19,676
Machinery peculiar to industries,	11,375	10,444	8,676	6,967
Falls,	8,417	8,955	8,749	8,613
Eye injuries,	4,331	6,563	6,634	3,454
Vehicles,	3,770	4,422	4,465	4,044
Nails,	3,462	3,657	4,066	2,378
Burns,	3,319	3,524	3,319	2,306
Infection from cuts, etc.,	2,102	3,175	3,572	3,188
Falling material,	1,664	1,502	1,523	650
Saws,	1,579	1,603	1,410	934
Glass,	1,281	1,478	1,516	636
Presses,	1,425	1,419	1,407	1,275
Street railways,	1,302	1,284	1,045	736
Railroad equipment,	1,230	1,345	947	972
Gears,	1,101	1,228	1,086	909
Belting,	888	1,140	1,034	732
Elevators,	1,036	1,078	941	764
Animals, insects,	779	866	969	588
Lathes,	767	938	869	555
Emery wheels,	650	852	782	453
Hoists,	630	704	644	533
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc.,	481	721	664	471
Wood molders, shapers, etc.,	351	708	623	479
Electricity,	495	486	437	235
Drills,	332	454	481	232
Occupational diseases,	104	354	699	1,351
Cranes,	306	434	325	329
Excavating,	164	269	336	256
Milling machines,	181	319	256	260
Illness,	290	244	186	138
Explosions (other than boiler),	215	252	159	152
Assault and fighting,	207	170	135	63
Engines,	113	164	181	74
Calenders,	103	205	137	123
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,	91	110	91	45
Metal planers,	73	75	99	88

¹ See Chart VI.

Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Causes — Concluded.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Portable tools,	10	52	66	69
Playing and fooling,	81	30	12	13
Boiler explosions,	36	40	40	22
Intoxication,	56	26	9	6
Extractors (centrifugal),	11	26	32	29
Miscellaneous,	5,149	4,093	5,025	2,919
Totals,	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717 ¹

¹ Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not on reported injuries as in previous years.

The figures shown in the preceding table can be better analyzed in the light of the table which follows, showing the percentage distribution of the causes of non-fatal accidents. Here, again, attention is called to the fact that percentage rates for the fourth year of the act are based on the total number of tabulatable non-fatal injuries, and that the percentage rates for the first, second and third years are based on total non-fatal reported injuries.

Percentage Distribution by Causes of Non-fatal Injuries.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Hand labor,	33.15	32.14	32.72	29.05
Machinery peculiar to industries,	12.68	10.84	9.17	10.29
Falls,	9.38	9.30	9.25	12.72
Eye injuries,	4.83	6.81	7.01	5.10
Vehicles,	4.20	4.59	4.72	5.97
Nails,	3.86	3.79	4.30	3.51
Burns,	3.70	3.66	3.51	3.41
Infection from cuts, etc.,	2.34	3.30	3.78	4.71
Falling material,	1.86	1.56	1.61	.96
Saws,	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.33
Glass,	1.43	1.53	1.60	.94
Presses,	1.59	1.47	1.49	1.88
Street railways,	1.45	1.33	1.10	1.09

Percentage Distribution by Causes of Non-fatal Injuries — Concluded.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Railroad equipment,	1.37	1.40	1.00	1.44
Gears,	1.23	1.27	1.15	1.34
Belting, . . . . .	.99	1.18	1.09	1.08
Elevators,	1.16	1.12	1.00	1.13
Animals, insects, . . . . .	.87	.90	1.02	.87
Lathes, . . . . .	.86	.97	.92	.82
Emery wheels, . . . . .	.73	.88	.83	.67
Hoists, . . . . .	.70	.73	.68	.79
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., . . . . .	.54	.75	.70	.70
Wood molders, shapers, etc., . . . . .	.39	.74	.66	.71
Electricity, . . . . .	.55	.50	.46	.35
Drills, . . . . .	.37	.47	.51	.34
Occupational diseases, . . . . .	.12	.37	.74	2.00
Cranes, . . . . .	.34	.45	.34	.49
Excavating, . . . . .	.18	.27	.36	.38
Milling machines, . . . . .	.20	.33	.27	.38
Illness, . . . . .	.32	.25	.20	.20
Explosions (other than boiler), . . . . .	.24	.26	.17	.22
Assault and fighting, . . . . .	.23	.18	.14	.09
Engines, . . . . .	.13	.17	.19	.11
Calenders, . . . . .	.12	.21	.15	.18
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., . . . . .	.10	.11	.10	.06
Metal planers, . . . . .	.08	.08	.10	.13
Portable tools, . . . . .	.01	.05	.07	.10
Playing and fooling, . . . . .	.09	.03	.01	.02
Boiler explosions, . . . . .	.04	.04	.04	.03
Intoxication, . . . . .	.06	.03	.01	.01
Extractors (centrifugal), . . . . .	.01	.03	.03	.04
Miscellaneous,	5.74	4.25	5.31	4.31
Totals,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ¹

¹ Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not on reported injuries as in previous years.

The effect of eliminating minor injuries tends to increase the relative weight among the causes in which there is greater likelihood that the injuries will result in an ensuing condition of disability. For illustration, in the fourth year falls consti-

tuted 12.72 per cent. of the injuries as against a fairly steady percentage distribution in the first three years of 9.38 in the first year, 9.30 in the second year and 9.25 in the third year. Although there is no available information to prove that there has not been a considerable increase in the relative number of injuries caused by falls, it is fair to assume that this greater relative distribution is due to the fact that falls as a rule are more serious in nature than certain other causes. This statement, however, does not necessarily follow in all the cause groups, although the factor may to a certain extent affect the percentage distribution. The large increase in the number of occupational diseases, for instance, would tend to affect its percentage distribution regardless of the effect of compiling these figures in the different years according to two different methods. No attempt should be made to compare the fourth-year figures with those for the first, second and third years, except, possibly, in the manner indicated above.

Duration of Total Disability.

In this section the frequency distribution of non-fatal cases, according to groups showing the duration of total disability, is given for all reported non-fatal injuries and for tabulatable non-fatal injuries.

The next table gives this information for reported injuries for four years. Although the figures for the fourth year have been analyzed on the basis of tabulatable injuries, it is possible in this section to show also the distribution on the basis of reported injuries, a method which has the merit of indicating the effect of changing from the basis of reported to tabulatable injuries.

Duration of Total Disability in Reported Non-fatal Cases.

DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Minor,	36,901	44,461	45,209	67,540
Under 3 days,	31,685	8,266	7,353	10,735
4 to 7 days,		12,843	11,675	16,725
8 to 10 days,		4,517	4,287	5,942
11 to 14 days,		5,236	5,131	6,718
15 to 28 days,	10,568	9,222	8,564	11,555
4 to 8 weeks,	6,638	7,066	6,979	9,419
8 to 13 weeks,	2,355	2,549	2,687	3,521
13 to 26 weeks,	1,275	1,491	1,682	2,071
26 to 51 weeks,	272	438	609	618
1 year and over,		293	421	413
Totals,	89,694	96,382	94,597	135,257

In this table a minor injury is one in which the disability did not extend beyond the day on which the injury occurred, and as indicated by the table these injuries constitute a high proportion of the total number of injuries reported. The law requires that all injuries be reported, and for administrative purposes this is necessary on account of the fact that a large number of these cases require medical attention. For statistical purposes, however, the exclusion of minor injuries is important to the best results because there is greater chance that the number of cases in the group minor injuries will vary because of factors independent of hazard or exposure to injury.

Owing to the variations in the total number of accidents in different years, the effect of minor injuries can better be determined from a study of the yearly relative distribution in the different groups. This information is shown in the next table.

Percentage Distribution by Duration of Total Disability in Reported Non-fatal Cases.

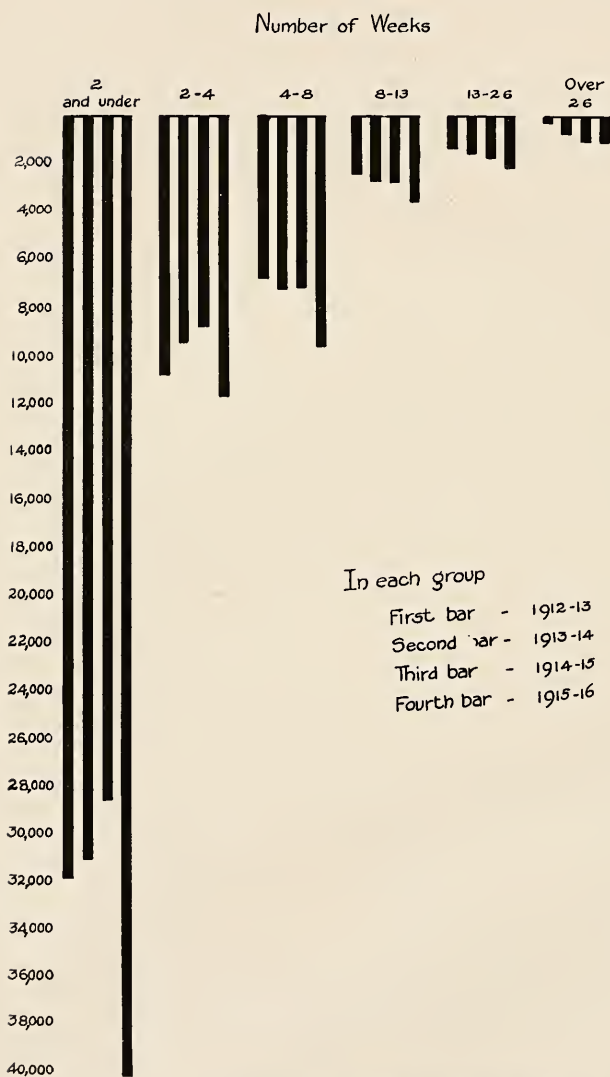
DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Minor,	41.2	46.1	47.8	49.9
Under 3 days,	35.3	8.6	7.8	7.9
4 to 7 days,		13.3	12.3	12.4
8 to 10 days,		4.7	4.5	4.4
11 to 14 days,		5.4	5.4	5.0
15 to 28 days,	11.8	9.6	9.1	8.5
4 to 8 weeks,	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.0
8 to 13 weeks,	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
13 to 26 weeks,	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
26 to 51 weeks, . . . . .	.3	.5	.6	.5
1 year and over, . . . . .		.8	1.1	.8
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Minor injuries in each of the four years have been reported in greater proportion to the total number of cases over the preceding year or years. In the first year this group comprised 41.2 per cent. of the injuries, and this ratio has been greater each year, and in the fourth year has reached 49.9 per cent. This greater increase relative to the number of injuries reported each year probably accounts largely for the tendency to decrease relatively in most of the other larger groups. The analysis of the figures on this basis is mainly of importance in considering statistical methods, but for the purpose of studying the results of the accident experience, in respect to the duration of disability, the next tables giving figures on the basis of tabulatable injuries are more valuable.

The first of these tables given below shows the distribution of tabulatable injuries by six groups in the first year, and by the same groups in subsequent years, with finer divisions in the second, third and fourth years, when the classification of figures was changed.

DURATION OF TOTAL DISABILITY IN TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

JULY 1 1915 - JUNE 30 1916



*Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Cases.*¹

DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Under 3 days, . . .	31,685	8,266	7,353	10,735
4 to 7 days, . . .		12,843	11,675	16,725
8 to 10 days, . . .		4,517	4,287	5,942
11 to 14 days, . . .		5,236	5,131	6,718
15 to 28 days, . . .	10,568	9,222	8,564	11,555
4 to 8 weeks, . . .	6,638	7,066	6,979	9,419
8 to 13 weeks, . . .	2,355	2,549	2,687	3,521
13 to 26 weeks, . . .	1,275	1,491	1,682	2,071
26 to 51 weeks, . . .	272	438	609	618
1 year and over, . . .		293	421	413
Totals, . . .	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717

¹ See Chart VII.

Owing to the large increase in the number of injuries in the fourth year these figures may best be compared by means of the following table: —

Percentage Distribution by Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Cases.

DURATION.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Under 3 days, . . .	60.0	15.9	14.9	15.8
4 to 7 days, . . .		24.7	23.6	24.7
8 to 10 days, . . .		8.7	8.7	8.8
11 to 14 days, . . .		10.1	10.4	9.9
15 to 28 days, . . .	20.0	17.8	17.4	17.1
4 to 8 weeks, . . .	12.6	13.6	14.1	13.9
8 to 13 weeks, . . .	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.2
13 to 26 weeks, . . .	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.1
26 to 51 weeks, . . .	.5	.8	1.2	.9
1 year and over, . . .		.6	.9	.6
Totals, . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Analysis of this table shows that for the second, third and fourth years the groups up to and including 10 days in duration of disability did not vary greatly. The group 11 to 14 days increased slightly in the third year, but decreased in the fourth year. For the total group, 14 days and under, the relative

distribution for each of the four years, did not change appreciably. In the fourth year the relative distribution was greater than in the third year, — 59.2 per cent. as compared with 57.6 per cent. The relative frequency in the group 15 to 28 days has been less each year as compared with the preceding year. In the group 4 to 8 weeks the tendency has been in the direction of increasing frequency, although in the fourth year the relative distribution was less than in the third year. The same general observation holds true in the groups 8 to 13 weeks and 13 to 26 weeks. In the group 26 weeks and over, for the four years there has been an appreciable increase in the second, third and fourth years compared with the first. The second and fourth years are about the same, — 1.4 and 1.5 per cent., respectively. In the third year the frequency was greater, as shown by the proportion of 2.1 per cent. in this group. In the group 1 year and over in the second and fourth years the distribution was the same, namely, .6 per cent., but in the third year was .9 per cent.

Specified Injuries.

Under this section are shown for four years the number and type of specified injuries for which, when the case is insured under the act, compensation is payable in addition to that for disability. The following citations, taken from section 11, Part II. of the act, indicate the amount of the additional benefits payable.

In case of the following specified injuries the amounts hereinafter named shall be paid in addition to all other compensation:

(a) For the loss by severance of both hands at or above the wrist, or both feet at or above the ankle, or the loss of one hand and one foot, or the reduction to one tenth of normal vision in both eyes with glasses, sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not more than ten dollars nor less than four dollars a week, for a period of one hundred weeks.

(b) For the loss by severance of either hand, at or above the wrist, of either foot at or above the ankle, or the reduction to one tenth of normal vision in either eye with glasses, sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the average weekly wages of the injured person, for each hand or foot so severed, but not more than ten dollars nor less than four dollars a week for a period of fifty weeks.

(c) For the loss by severance at or above the second joint of two or more fingers, including thumbs, of the same hand, or of two or more toes

of the same foot, sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not more than ten dollars nor less than four dollars a week, for a period of twenty-five weeks for each hand or foot so injured.

(d) For the loss by severance of at least one phalange of a finger, thumb, or toe, sixty-six and two thirds per cent of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not more than ten dollars nor less than four dollars a week, for a period of twelve weeks for each hand or foot so injured.

(e) The additional amounts provided for in this section in case of the loss of a hand, foot, thumb, finger, toe or phalange, shall also be paid for the number of weeks above specified, in case the injury is such that the hand, foot, thumb, finger, toe or phalange is not lost, but so injured as to be permanently incapable of use.

The distribution of injuries of the nature cited above is given in the following table:—

Number and Type of Specified Injuries.

NATURE OF INJURY.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Both eyes and one hand,	—	1	1	—
One hand and one finger,	—	—	—	1
Both feet,	1	2	2	2
Both eyes,	2	—	—	1
One hand and one foot,	—	1	—	—
One finger on each hand,	—	—	—	2
One eye and one hand,	—	1	1	—
Two fingers and two or more toes,	—	—	—	1
One hand and two or more fingers,	—	2	—	1
One foot and two or more toes,	—	2	—	—
One foot and one toe,	—	—	1	—
One eye,	47	77	104	108
One hand,	35	38	43	54
One foot,	22	22	14	15
Two or more fingers on each hand,	—	1	—	—
Two fingers on one hand, one finger on the other.	—	1	—	—
Two or more fingers,	133	112	115	171
Two or more toes,	21	9	9	16
One finger and one toe,	—	—	1	—
One toe on each foot,	—	—	—	1
One finger,	672	804	618	928
One toe,	34	42	23	33
Totals,	967	1,115	932	1,334

In classifying the injuries as shown above, the loss of a hand means that the loss is at or above the wrist, and includes more than the loss of a hand in some cases. Likewise the loss of a foot includes all injuries in which the loss is at or above the ankle, and the loss of a finger includes injuries involving the loss of at least one phalanx of a finger.

In the fourth year the number of specified injuries was higher than in any of the preceding years, but this would naturally follow because of the greater number of injuries which occurred in this period. In relation to the number of non-fatal tabulatable injuries, also, the occurrence of specified injuries was heavier than in the first and third years. In the second year, however, the frequency of specified injuries was relatively higher. The following tabulation shows the number of specified injuries per 1,000 non-fatal tabulatable injuries:—

First year,	18.3
Second year,	21.5
Third year,	18.9
Fourth year,	19.7

Further analysis of the distribution of these injuries shows that in the four years combined there have been lost 348 eyes, 179 hands or arms, 91 feet, 3,995 fingers and 250 toes.

If we assume that additional compensation were due in all these cases, the aggregate number of weeks payable would be as follows:—

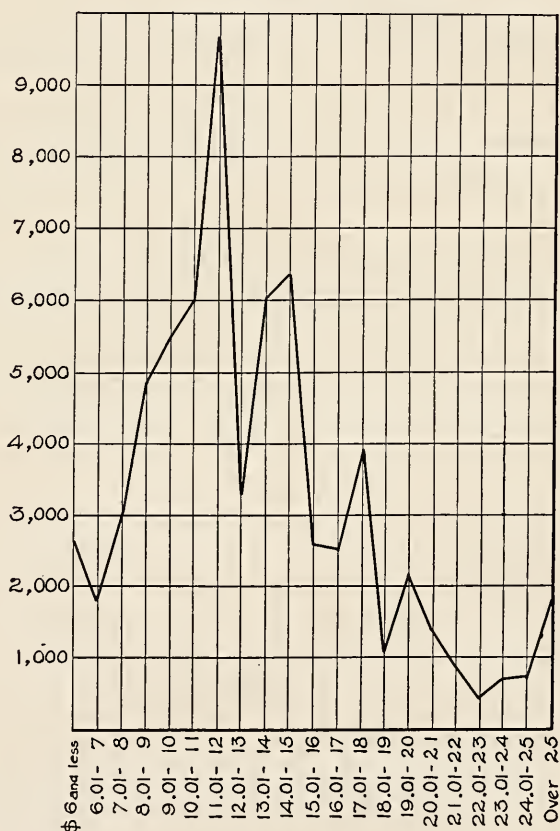
First year,	17,822
Second year,	20,964
Third year,	19,378
Fourth year,	25,616
	<hr/>
	83,780

As an estimate, approximately 90 per cent. of this time would come under the provisions of the act quoted at the beginning of the section, and would give approximately 75,400 weeks.

Injuries of this nature not only result in a heavy burden on the persons injured, but add appreciably to the cost of benefits. For the four years it would be safe to estimate that these injuries have resulted in paying additional benefits amounting to at least \$600,000, or an average of approximately \$150,000 per year.

FREQUENCY OF TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES BY WAGE GROUPS

July 1, 1915-June 30, 1916



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board
Chart VIII

Wages.

Under this section tables are given to show the average weekly wages of injured employees at the time of injury. Although figures for the four years are given in parallel column, only the first three years are comparable, owing to the change in basis made in the fourth year. The figures are given in this way to condense previous experience into convenient form for reference.

The first table given below shows this experience according to actual distribution.

Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Wage Groups.¹

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
\$6 and less,	16,620	5,171	4,579	2,627
\$6 01 to \$7 00,		3,268	3,040	1,849
\$7 01 to \$8 00,		5,468	5,228	3,040
\$8 01 to \$9 00,		7,941	7,809	4,874
\$9 01 to \$10 00,	53,377	7,569	7,283	5,490
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8,471	8,072	5,996
\$11 01 to \$12 00,		12,668	12,748	9,670
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		4,670	4,410	3,330
\$13 01 to \$14 00,	13,627	8,075	7,843	6,052
\$14 01 to \$15 00,		7,782	7,913	6,365
\$15 01 to \$16 00,		3,792	3,490	2,594
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		4,085	3,932	2,542
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	6,070	5,029	5,285	3,925
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1,612	1,556	1,108
\$19 01 to \$20 00,		3,194	2,949	2,179
\$20 01 to \$21 00,		1,807	1,833	1,411
\$21 01 to \$22 00,	7,587	1,022	1,139	938
\$22 01 to \$23 00,		496	523	468
\$23 01 to \$24 00,		842	856	685
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		1,272	1,438	769
Over \$25 00,		2,148	2,671	1,805
Totals,	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717 ²

¹ See Chart VIII.² Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not reported injuries as in previous years.

In the next table the preceding figures are analyzed according to the percentage distribution.

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Wage Groups.

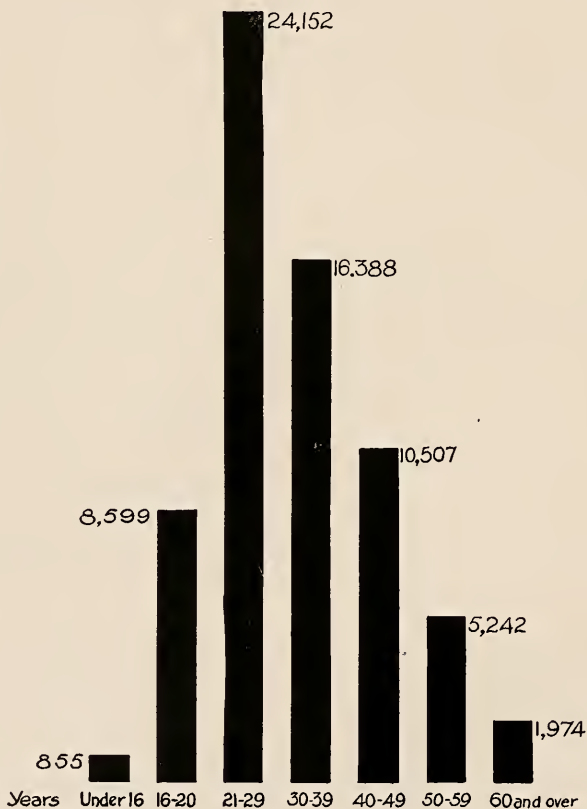
WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.		Third Year.		Fourth Year.	
\$6 and less,	18.5	5.4	14.4	4.9	13.6	3.9	11.1
\$6 01 to \$7 00,		3.4		3.2		2.7	
\$7 01 to \$8 00,		5.6		5.5		4.5	
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	59.5	8.3	59.4	8.2	59.3	7.2	61.7
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		7.9		7.7		8.1	
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8.8		8.5		8.9	
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	15.2	4.8	18.3	4.7	18.2	4.9	18.2
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		8.4		8.3		8.9	
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		8.1		8.4		9.4	
\$14 01 to \$15 00,	6.8	3.9	7.9	3.7	8.9	3.8	9.0
\$15 01 to \$16 00,		4.2		4.2		3.8	
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		5.2		5.6		5.8	
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	6.8	1.7	7.9	1.6	8.9	1.6	9.0
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		3.3		3.1		3.2	
\$19 01 to \$20 00,		1.9		1.9		2.1	
\$20 01 to \$21 00,	6.8	1.1	7.9	1.2	8.9	1.4	9.0
\$21 01 to \$22 00, . . . . .		.5		.6		.7
\$22 01 to \$23 00, . . . . .		.9		.9		1.0
\$23 01 to \$24 00,	6.8	1.3	7.9	1.5	8.9	1.1	9.0
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		2.2		2.8		2.7	
Over \$25,							
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ¹		

¹ Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not reported injuries as in previous years.

In this table, also, it is not entirely safe to make comparisons other than between the first three years, although the reduction of the figures to a percentage basis would tend to eliminate the error in so doing.

There is nothing to show conclusively, however, whether or not changes in the relative distribution in the fourth year as compared with other years is due to a change in the actual experience or whether it is due to the effect of eliminating minor injuries. Since this uncertainty exists, figures for the fourth year should be considered independently from those for the preceding years. As shown by this table in the fourth year the great bulk of injuries occurred among persons whose

**FREQUENCY OF
TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES
BY AGE GROUPS
JULY 1 1915 JUNE 30 1916**



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board
Chart IX

wages ranged from \$8 to \$15 per week. In this large group occurred 61.7 per cent. of the cases; 27.2 per cent. of the total number of cases occurred in the wage group over \$15 per week, — the average weekly wages which limit the maximum weekly compensation to \$10 per week. Under a law providing a maximum of \$14 per week, two-thirds of the average weekly wages would be payable in an additional group up to \$21, amounting to 20.3 per cent. of the cases, and in the remaining cases above this upper wage limit of \$21, representing 6.9 per cent., the maximum of \$14 per week would be payable.

Ages.

In this section non-fatal injuries are distributed according to classified groups. The first table given below gives this information according to the actual frequency of occurrence.

Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Age Groups.

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Under 16,	2,286	1,525	870	855
16 to 20,	14,285	14,210	12,630	8,599
21 to 29,	31,894	35,678	35,012	24,152
30 to 39,	21,105	23,054	23,287	16,388
40 to 49,	12,269	13,546	14,090	10,507
50 to 59,	5,876	6,114	6,273	5,242
60 and over,	1,979	2,255	2,435	1,974
Totals,	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717 ²

¹ See Chart IX.

² Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not reported injuries as in previous years.

In connection with this table as in some of the previous tables the figures for the fourth year should not be compared with those for the first, second and third years, owing to the fact that in the fourth year the figures are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not on reported injuries as in the preceding three years. Although these figures should not be compared they are given in parallel column for the purpose of simplifying reference to past experience. As shown by the figures in the

period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, namely, the fourth year, the largest frequency occurs in the age group 21 to 29. In noting the distribution according to groups, however, the fact should be kept in mind that these figures do not show the exposure to injury, so that a high frequency in this particular group does not necessarily mean that persons in this age group are more susceptible to injury.

Analysis of the original figures on which this table is based, showing the distribution of all cases by the actual age at the time of injury, for the fourth year gives 2,184,063 years as the combined aggregate age experience reported. The average age for the 67,717 tabulatable non-fatal injuries from which the preceding is derived is 32.25 years.

For the purpose of showing the relative frequency of cases according to ages the next table given below is based on the percentage distribution of the accident occurrence.

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Age Groups.

AGE (YEARS).	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Under 16,	2.5	1.6	.9	1.3
16 to 20,	15.9	14.8	13.4	12.7
21 to 29,	35.6	37.0	37.0	35.7
30 to 39,	23.5	23.9	24.6	24.2
40 to 49,	13.7	14.1	14.9	15.5
50 to 59,	6.6	6.3	6.6	7.7
60 and over,	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ¹

¹ Figures for the fourth year are based on tabulatable injuries only, and not reported injuries as in previous years.

The group 21 to 29 as shown above for the fourth year constitutes 35.7 per cent. of the total number of injuries, and for the two groups between 21 and 39 the percentage distribution is 59.9 per cent. This high incidence is naturally to be expected, since these are the ages in which the greater number of persons are actively engaged in industry.

INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

In this section is given a summary of the returns made by insurance companies which transact workmen's compensation business. This information is given for each of the four years under consideration based on the cases which occurred in each year, and represents the combined experience as submitted to the Board in separate reports.

The first table given below shows the number of cases in which various types of payments were made. Inasmuch as the classified types of beneficiaries are based on varying totals from year to year, a direct numerical comparison is of value only in showing the actual distribution.

*Number of Benefit Cases.**Number of Benefit Cases reported by Insurance Companies.*

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Non-fatal: —				
Medical service only,	26,303	42,798	48,796	65,779
Compensation only,	3,571	3,008	2,372	3,887
Medical and compensation,	11,220	14,029	14,018	23,819
Fatal: —				
Total dependency,	213	219	174	239
Partial dependency,	31	69	38	53
No dependency,	45	37	40	48
Totals,	41,383	60,160	65,438	93,825

As shown by this table, the total number of cases in which benefits of one sort or another were paid has increased each year over the preceding, and ranges from 41,383 in the period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, to 93,825 in the period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

The comparison on an absolute basis, however, for the four years is somewhat vitiated, owing to the abnormally high increase in the number of cases which occurred in the fourth period. Taking only the three-year period, we find an increase from 41,383 cases in the first year to 65,438 in the third year.

This increase is due primarily to the increase in cases in which medical services only were rendered. In the subgroup compensation only there has been an absolute decrease in these three years, and although in cases in which both medical and compensation payments were made there was a fair increase in the second year over the first, there was a slight decrease in this same subgroup in the third year compared with the second.

The effect of fatal injuries on the totals is insignificant in view of the large number of cases in which fatal cases are included. The increase noted in the total number of cases, therefore, is due primarily to the increasing number of cases in which medical services only were rendered.

The next table measures the relative distribution of these cases for each year according to the nature of the benefits paid.

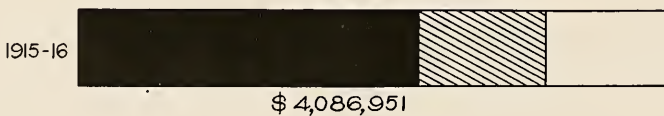
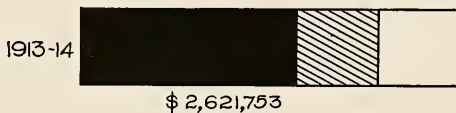
Percentage Distribution of Benefit Cases reported by Insurance Companies.

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Non-fatal: —				
Medical service only,	63.6	71.2	74.6	70.1
Compensation only,	8.6	5.0	3.6	4.1
Medical and compensation,	27.1	23.3	21.4	25.4
Fatal, . . . . .	.7	.5	.4	.4
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on this table it is seen that for the first three years of the act the relative distributions in cases in which medical services only were provided increased for each year. In the fourth year of the act, however, the distribution of 70.1 per cent. was less than in either the second or third years. In the group in which compensation only was paid the relative distributions decreased for each of the first three years, but increased slightly in the fourth year, when 4.1 per cent. of the cases are found in this group. The group in which both medical and compensation payments were given decreased relatively to the total for each year for the three-year period, but increased in the fourth year with a distribution of 25.4 per

COMPARATIVE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS

JULY 1 1912 - JUNE 30 1916



 Compensation Non-fatal
 Compensation Fatal
 Medical

Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board
Chart X.

cent. The number of fatal cases was highest on a percentage basis in the first year of the act, with .7 per cent. of the total number of benefit cases. This figure decreased to .5 per cent. in the second year, and in both the third and fourth years the distribution is represented by .4 per cent. In connection with these figures the next table as given below indicates the amount of payments and estimated outstanding payments reported by insurance companies to the Industrial Accident Board. These figures as combined below represent the benefits due on account of the cases indicated in the preceding table for each of the four years under consideration.

Amount of Payments.

Payments and Estimated Outstanding Payments.

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth ¹ Year.
Medical payments,	\$414,195 42	\$556,250 45	\$587,769 99	\$834,804 52
Fatal,	395,541 89	578,705 75	748,493 57	885,040 48
Non-fatal,	867,643 51	1,486,796 71	1,502,185 43	2,367,106 49
Totals,	\$1,677,380 82	\$2,621,752 91	\$2,838,448 99	\$4,086,951 49

¹ See Chart X.

As shown by this table the total payments have increased each year over the preceding, and range for payments made and payments estimated to be made, compiled as of the year in which the injuries occurred, from \$1,677,380.82 in the first year to \$4,086,951.49 in the fourth year. This makes an increase of more than 140 per cent. in this period. Although total compensation payments have increased to this extent when comparing the fourth year with the first, the increase of the second year over the first and the third year over the second was at a more gradual rate, with a sharper increase in the fourth year, due to a much higher accident experience noted in previous sections.

For the purpose of indicating the relative distributions of the three types of payments shown in the preceding table, the following table gives the percentage distribution of these payments for each year: —

Percentage of Distribution of Compensation Payments.

TYPE OF BENEFIT.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Medical payments,	24.7	21.2	20.7	20.4
Fatal,	23.6	22.1	26.4	21.7
Non-fatal,	51.7	56.7	52.9	57.9
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As shown by this table there is no distinctly uniform tendency either in the direction of increase or decrease when comparing one year with another. In general, the relative distribution of medical payments has decreased from the first year, although the third and fourth years are relatively almost the same. Payments in fatal cases show relatively a lower amount in the second year compared with the first, with a considerable increase in the third year and a decrease in the fourth year, in which 21.7 per cent. of the payments were on account of fatal cases. As indicated by the percentage rates for payments in non-fatal cases, it is to be noted that the percentage distribution of payments was 5 per cent. greater in the second year as compared with the first, and the fourth-year distribution was exactly 5 per cent. more than the corresponding distribution in the third year.

On this basis the distribution in the first and third years in this group varied 1.2 per cent., and the distribution for the second and the fourth years varied 1.2 per cent. As shown by these figures more than half the total amount of money paid out in compensation benefits is on account of non-fatal injuries.

Further analysis of the table giving the amount of money expended for the three general types of cases shown above indicates that, although there has been a considerable increase in the payments for the fourth year as compared with the preceding years, there does not appear any appreciable increase in the unit cost of compensation with the exception of the increase which occurred after the first year's experience. The following tabulation shows the average cost per case, based on the total number of benefit cases as shown in a previous table, and the

total corresponding compensation payments on account of these cases: —

Average Cost per Benefit Case.

July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913,	\$40 53
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914,	43 58
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915,	43 38
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916,	43 56

As indicated by the preceding tabulation the average cost per case in the first year of the act was \$40.53; in the second year this increased to \$43.58. With this exception the unit figures have remained fairly uniform. The second and fourth years have practically the same average with a somewhat lower average cost in the third year.

NEW LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD.**A COMPULSORY OR GENERAL ACT.**

The need of a general or compulsory Workmen's Compensation Act becomes more apparent as time passes and instances of the inequality and injustice of a purely elective act are noted. Such inequality and injustice are shown through the investigations carried on by the Industrial Accident Board; reports of the inability of widows and other dependents to obtain adequate settlements from non-insured employers; appeals for assistance from injured employees whose employers have not elected to come within the provisions of the statute; and through charitable and other sources within the Commonwealth. If a constitutional amendment is necessary to permit the enactment of a general or compulsory law, proper proceedings should be taken for the purpose of getting such an amendment before the citizens. If the idea upon which the modern law of workmen's compensation for injuries in the course of their work rests is just, there is no good reason why a small percentage of the employers of the State should be permitted to avoid the duty to their employees which the great majority elect to assume. The remedy for this situation will probably be found in action by the Constitutional Convention rather than by the Legislature.

PAYMENT TO DEPENDENTS FOR BURIAL EXPENSES.

The Board presents an amendment in regard to the payment of benefits to dependents of fatally injured employees which will relieve a need that is brought into existence by the death of the deceased. It is proposed to amend the statute in this respect so as to provide for the payment of the sum of \$100 to dependents, or the representative of the deceased, for the burial expenses of the decedent. If an advance payment from the weekly compensation is not obtainable, which the Board has no authority to award, no provision exists at present under the act for burial expenses other than when the deceased has left no dependents. In the case of living dependents, their necessities are no more than met by the weekly compensation received and intended for this purpose.

CREDITING OF SUMS RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATIONS.

The Board recommends that the Auditor of the Commonwealth be authorized to credit all sums received for publications to the account of the Board.

SIMPLE PROCEDURE TO AVOID CONGESTION AND DELAY.

The Board recommends the passage of legislation for the purpose of avoiding congestion and delay under the act. The principal changes recommended for this purpose refer to the substitution for committees of arbitration, the holding of hearings by individual members of the Board, and the provision that weekly payments may be reviewed by a member, where formerly the case was heard by the full Board.

THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

In the working out and enforcement of the Workingmen's Compensation Act the Board has been materially aided by its inspection department, which comprises five men and one woman. These inspectors have followed out lines of work which have brought them into intimate contact with all the industries of the Commonwealth and covered all the principal points of the act.

Since the Board is concerned primarily with the payment of compensation by insurance companies to employees receiving injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and their dependents, the principal function of the inspection department is investigation for facts to assist the Board in the equitable settlement of claims.

All fatal cases in which compensation may be due are promptly investigated in order that dependents may be properly advised of their rights under the act, and the settlement of their claims expedited. The essential facts in each fatal case are reported to the Board, to aid the Board in determining whether the death of the employee was due to an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, and whether any persons were wholly or partially dependent upon the earnings of the employee for support at the time of his injury. In disputed fatal cases where autopsies are performed so that all the medical facts possible may be obtained to assist the Board in its judgment, inspectors are required to obtain the consent of relatives of the deceased employees for the performance of such autopsies, and make all arrangements.

In doubtful cases other than fatal cases facts are ascertained for the use of the Board, and the reports of inspectors in such cases aid in the settlement of numerous claims, without formal hearings, at conferences of members of the Board and the interested parties. These cases involve questions of connection between employment and injury, average weekly wages of employees, duration of incapacity for work, and serious and willful misconduct on the part of employees or employers or the latter's superintendents.

Under the provisions of the act the Board is required to pass

upon all lump sum payments made by insurance companies in redemption of liability for payment of compensation. All such cases are referred to inspectors for investigation for facts to aid the Board in determining whether such lump sum payments are for the best interests of employees. Special investigations are made of the cases of minors in order that suitable provisions may be made for their future, and in the cases of young or inexperienced workmen whose earnings would be expected to increase in the natural course of events.

Applications for discontinuance of compensation payments by the various insurance companies are frequently referred to inspectors for investigation of facts before they are placed before the Board or a member of the Board for action.

Special assignments requiring investigations of unusual conditions in industry resulting in injuries to employees form a part of the work of the inspection department.

Complaints against employers for failure to file reports of injuries to employees with the Board in compliance with the requirements of the law are investigated by the Board's inspectors, and court proceedings are instituted against willful offenders.

In addition to the foregoing work the inspectors co-operate with the Board along various other lines tending toward constructive administration of the law.

LUMP SUM SETTLEMENTS.

The question of lump sum settlements under compensation acts is an important one both with reference to the purpose of such settlements and the administrative policy in connection therewith. The subject may best be introduced, perhaps, by recalling briefly some of the fundamental principles of a compensation act. One of the objections to the former system, or lack of system under common law, or employers' liability law, was the waste attendant upon lump sum settlements, owing to wasteful expenditure of the damages awarded, the cost of attorneys' services, and the lack of control over the injury through medical service. The compensation act is not a law of damages; it is a law in theory at least designed to return employees to industry, either fully cured or restored as fully as medical skill may accomplish. Compensation is intended to be paid periodically, usually weekly, to relieve financial distress during the period of rehabilitation, or in cases of permanent disability to supplement the wage loss. In fatal cases the compensation is intended to tide dependents over the period necessary for their adaptation to new conditions.

The extent to which a compensation act provides adequate financial relief in all cases is dependent upon the generosity of the compensation scale, both with respect to the amount payable periodically, and the length of time in which these payments may be made. For various practical reasons, largely on the question of cost, present acts in general do not pay 100 per cent. of the wage loss, the period of benefits is not based on the life or working life expectancy, and, owing to the effect of the weekly limits, even the percentage provided is not applicable to those persons whose wages exceed the limit established. Under the pure theory of a compensation act there would be no apparent real need of lump sum settlements if the compensation scale were adequate in all respects to meet the special requirements of each case.

In general, weekly payments should be the rule under the Workmen's Compensation Act; lump sum settlements should be the exception to the general rule, and under present conditions seem unavoidable in some cases. The burden of proof,

however, to show why we should approve the payment of a lump sum in redemption of liability should be upon the applicant, and the applicant in all cases should be the employee or the dependent of an employee. The insurer may not, under the practice in vogue in Massachusetts, initiate a lump sum payment. This rule is enforced for the protection of the employee and as a safeguard against the premature termination of the rights of an employee by the lump sum process. Another reason for the rule is the desire of the Industrial Accident Board to limit the number of cases in which employees may be tempted by the dangling of the lump sum bait to accept a settlement proposed and arranged by the insurer. The desire of the insurer to terminate liability is not recognized as a legitimate reason for the approval of a lump sum settlement. It may be added, also, that insurers generally accede to the wishes of the Board in regard to liability redemption cases, and freely co-operate with the Commission in their investigations and conferences in regard to such settlements.

In passing upon these matters certain fixed principles cannot be ignored, if settlements by lump sums are to be approved in accordance with the spirit of the law. Briefly, the main points to be considered are as follows: —

First. — The case must be exceptional or unusual.

Second. — The settlement must be for the best interest of the employee or his dependent.

Third. — The amount agreed upon must be adequate.

It is difficult to define concisely an exceptional or unusual case. Generally speaking, however, the exceptional case may be defined as that of an employee, or a dependent of a fatally injured employee, in which a lump sum may be used to better advantage than the weekly payment. Thus the employee who is the father of a family, and who receives a permanently disabling injury, such as the loss of a foot or hand, may be much better off financially and socially if the future weekly payments are commuted and he is allowed to depart for Italy. A lump sum of \$2,000, or even of one-half that amount, becomes almost a fortune when translated into Italian lire, and the employee and his family will be able to live in comparative comfort and even luxury in their native land. Contrariwise, the weekly payment

of \$8 or \$10 leaves the employee only a small balance, and at the end of the compensation period the permanently disabled workman has little or no prospect of becoming self-supporting unless a philanthropic employer creates a place for him in his business. Such a case is not only exceptional or unusual, but it is also an excellent type of case in which the facts show that the settlement is for the best interest of the employee and his family.

Probably the idea of whether a case is or is not unusual may best be conveyed by means of actual examples taken from our experience. Typical cases are shown below illustrating the unusual and the kind that is not considered unusual. First, we shall consider some unusual cases.

A Brockton shoe worker lost his left hand while engaged in shoemaking, and as a result his usefulness in that particular industry was terminated. This employee had been brought up on a farm and had received his injury while helping to augment the family income by working in a near-by factory. By reason of his long connection with a farm the employee knew its requirements thoroughly, and applied for a lump sum settlement so that he might purchase adjoining land and till the soil. He was granted a settlement, purchased the land, and has become a successful one-armed farmer. The man is assured of a comfortable living for the remainder of his life. This was an unusual case, the settlement was for the best interests of the employee, and the amount of the settlement was adequate for the injury suffered.

A stonemason desired to go into business on his own account, making cemetery urns from his own patented molds, and showed orders for several thousand dollars' worth of stock; a grocer's clerk wished to operate his own business in a small way; a young widow, formerly a stenographer, whose husband had been fatally injured and left her with a good income-producing property, mortgaged for about the amount of the commuted compensation, wished to pay off the mortgage and go back to stenography; a metal worker desired to open a business of his own in a small way and promised well in such an undertaking; a widow wished to convert her single house into a revenue maker by the addition of another apartment; cases

of this nature are both unusual, and promise permanent revenue to the employee or dependent.

Types that are not unusual and do not give promise of permanent income are: —

That of a widow who wished to buy a certain parcel of real estate which proved upon investigation to be greatly overvalued and whose lump sum payment would have been irretrievably lost if the transaction had not been carefully inquired into by the Board. In this specific case the widow would have owed more for the real estate, after making a payment of \$3,000, than the parcel was worth on the market.

The case of a widow who desired to obtain a lump sum payment solely for the purpose of purchasing a single house, and whose family income was not adequate to support herself and children.

The case of an employee who wished to get a redemption for the express purpose of placing the fund in the bank.

The case of an employee who wished to gamble on his prospects of recovery, and concerning whose chances of improvement the surgeons were unable to give a definite opinion.

The day laborer who wished to conduct a bakery, the widow who wished to use the compensation fund to buy a piano and other luxuries for her children, and the employee who could not live within the income provided by the law, and wished to commute his payments so that for a time at least he might have ample funds, these and scores of others — most of them having for their object the desire of the employee to get what appeared to be a large final settlement, without definite, promising plans in mind — are types of cases which should not be approved under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

An inadequate lump sum redemption should not be approved. This is so because the inadequacy of the payment will defeat the aim which underlies the request for approval, and makes it unwise to sanction such approval. In Commonwealths where the administering body has the right to fix the amount of the lump sum payment the tendency toward inadequate redemptions may be avoided. In other instances, where an agreement between the parties is necessary before the Commission may pass upon the matter, the practice followed in Massachusetts —

that of withholding approval until the sum to be paid in redemption is increased to an adequate standard — should be adopted. The power to fix the amount of the settlement probably is the better method of insuring adequacy.

In death cases the question of adequacy is simplified by the passing of a rule that a final settlement will not be approved for an amount less than the present value of the payments, at a stipulated rate of interest. In Massachusetts the rate is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and insurance companies generally have accepted this rule as a basis to be used in computing settlements. Some difficulty is experienced in passing upon cases of probable permanent disability. Medical opinion, the experience of the individual case, when work has been obtained and performed, and experience derived from general sources, are aids to be used in passing upon the legal aspects of a settlement. In Massachusetts it is the invariable practice not to pass upon the adequacy of a lump sum settlement, except after having received competent expert medical advice, a full consideration of the particular requirements of the case before the Board, and a determination of the fair value of the future benefits, under all the circumstances of each specific case.

Thus, in the case of a one-eyed man who sustained an injury which destroyed the vision of the other eye, and whose wife wished to make his future certain by taking up a line of business with which she was familiar, the redemption fund was figured as in a fatal case, on the present value of the amount due for total incapacity or dependency for the full period of five hundred weeks. In the case of a man who lost the forepart of his left foot, reference was had to Imbert's standard table, the disability computed as 30 per cent. of total, and the employee allowed to return to his native land to take up farming on his father's farm. The employee who suffered a shortening of his left leg, due to a compound fracture, who wished to become a barber and whose prospects of success were exceptional, under the circumstances, was given a settlement of \$800, arrived at arbitrarily because the settlement agreed upon by him and the insurer, in amount \$300, was inadequate. Yet the insurer agreed to this adjustment upon the advice of the Board member, because it was shown that it would be unsafe

and unwise to attempt to learn a new business and undertake to build up a tonsorial patronage with a lesser sum in view. When an employee can earn a definite sum, and he is on a partial incapacity basis, there is no difficulty at all in agreeing upon a proper and adequate redemption figure. If an employee earned \$18 a week prior to the injury; has sustained a permanent partial incapacity; and is able to earn \$6 a week thereafter, the lump sum value of the future payments is the present value of a weekly sum representing two-thirds of the difference between the old rate of wages and the new for the balance of the partial incapacity compensation period.

The approval of lump sum payments should be hedged about with every reasonable safeguard. When there are attorneys in these cases their fees should be either ascertained and approved, or determined and approved by the administrative body; otherwise the settlements agreed upon may be diverted in large part to improper channels through the medium of improper and exorbitant fees. Every case should be investigated thoroughly before receiving the consideration of the Commission or a member of the Commission. No lump sum redemption should be approved hastily on the plea that the applicant "must leave at once for Italy," or that "this is an urgent matter which must be approved immediately or the employee will lose the chance to buy this business," or for any of the many real and manufactured reasons that are offered for the purpose of getting a redemption settlement "by the Board." Reference of each request to the investigating department first; consideration of the report and all the facts in conference second; and approval or disapproval third are the steps which invariably should be followed in every lump sum case. This may be regarded as overzealous care, partaking of paternalism, but the rights of injured employees and their dependents are precious and should be safeguarded as a matter of paramount duty by the administrators of our workmen's compensation laws.

SETTLEMENTS IN NOT-INSURED FATAL CASES.

In response to the usual annual request sent to the dependents of all fatally injured persons whose employers were not insured under the act, information regarding the settlements made and the financial condition of the dependents was received in 51 cases. This is slightly more than one-half the total number of uninsured fatal cases, as the usual difficulty in communicating with some of the dependents was again experienced. These data are given in Table XVI. in the Appendix.

A steady decrease in the number of uninsured cases has been apparent since the act went into effect, and this year only 21 per cent. of the fatal accidents tabulated were not covered by insurance. The disposition of these cases with regard to settlements is not so encouraging, however, for adjustments were made in only 47 per cent. of the cases on which we have information. During the first three years settlements were made in 48.8 per cent., 41.3 per cent., and 65.8 per cent. of the cases, respectively. These percentages are based only on those cases in which information is available, but as a very large number of the cases in which no replies were received are those of foreigners whose dependents are not in this country, it would seem safe to assume that at least the same percentage, if not a much lower one, would hold true as regards settlements effected if all the fatal non-insured accidents were considered.

The aggregate amount of the settlements made is \$38,175, an average per case of \$1,590.63. The total amount which would have been paid had these employees been insured under the Workmen's Compensation Act is \$155,730, an average of \$3,053.53 per case. The actual amount paid is therefore only one-fourth of the amount which these dependents would have received under the act. The relation between the amount actually paid in settlement of claims and the amounts which would have been due under the act for each year since it became effective may be represented by the following proportions: 1:2.7; 1:3.4; 1:3.2; and 1:4.0. The average amounts of the settlements made for the past four years under the general law are \$701.42; \$478.46; \$1,266.20 and \$1,590.63, respectively. The corresponding average amounts which would have been

due if these employees had been covered by insurance are \$1,900.57; \$1,631.43; \$2,694 and \$3,053.53. There has been a steady gain in the averages both in the settlements made and amounts due in analogous cases under the act, but it is significant to note that the highest average settlement for one year under the common law is still less than the lowest average amount which would have been due under workmen's compensation insurance for an equal length of time.

The average age in the cases on which returns were made is forty-three years, and the average wage is \$16.85, a very slight difference from last year. In 37 of the cases widows and children were left; in 4 cases there were persons partially dependent; and 10 were cases in which there was no dependency. Of the 24 cases in which settlements were made there were 17 cases in which widows and children were left, 6 cases in which no dependents were left, and 1 case of partial dependency. The settlements were lower than the amount which would have been due under the act in all but 7 cases, and of these last there were 4 cases in which no one was actually dependent upon the employee.

It will be seen from the above summary that the condition of the employee whose employer is not insured has shown but slight improvement in so far as compensation for the risks of his employment is concerned. The average settlement this year is larger than it has been for the past three years, but that is still only one-half the average payment which would have been made under the act. Many of these cases were settled only after a long period of time and at varying expense to the dependents, — factors which do not enter into settlements made under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Further elaboration of the foregoing facts is unnecessary, since the great hardship borne in cases of this nature is patent, and indicates the manifest injustice to persons who would be entitled to compensation if the employers concerned were insured under the provisions of the Compensation Act. No further argument than consideration of the figures shown in this chapter and in similar ones in previous annual reports is required to indicate the great need for a compulsory or general act recommended by the Board and considered in the chapter entitled "New Legislation recommended by the Board."

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

The Industrial Accident Board and the State Board of Labor and Industries, sitting jointly, formerly had the power to make rules and regulations for the prevention of occupational diseases, and to investigate places of employment in this connection. The same act gave the Joint Board authority to require physicians treating patients believed to be suffering from certain occupational diseases to report these cases to the State Board of Labor and Industries. On June 2, 1916, by an act of the Legislature, the duties of the Joint Board were transferred to the State Board of Labor and Industries. In connection with the reporting by employers of injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, however, the Board has in its files a record of all cases of occupational diseases occurring to employees, as these are considered injuries under the Workmen's Compensation Act. All such cases reported to the Board during the year ending June 30, 1916, will be found in Table XVII. in the Appendix, classified by industries and by causes.

A strict comparison of the cases of occupational diseases reported to the Board during the past four years is not possible because of the change in the classification of causes, as well as the method of tabulation, but the number of cases which has been recorded each year will show the steady growth of this class of personal injury.

	NUMBER OF CASES.	
	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913,	104	2
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914,	354	10
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915,	699	3
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916,	1,351	26
Totals,	2,508	41

It will be seen that each year the total number of occupational diseases reported has been practically double that of the preceding year. It should also be explained that the number

tabulated for the fourth year represents only those accidents which caused disability other than on the day of the injury. The figures for the first three years represent all injuries reported, regardless of the length of disability.

Under the classification in use by the Board at the present time occupational diseases are divided into three general classes, — those caused by harmful substances resulting in constitutional disturbances; those arising from harmful conditions under which the employees worked; and those caused by irritant fluids and substances resulting in constitutional disturbances. There were 151 cases reported in the first class, 629 in the second, and 571 in the third. There were 18 fatal cases caused by harmful substances and 8 deaths from harmful conditions.

In the first group there was one case of typical brass poisoning of short duration. Five cases were caused by the inhaling of dusts and fibers resulting in nasal and bronchial affections. Gases, vapors and fumes caused 76 non-fatal injuries and 10 deaths. The increase in this class, especially in the case of fatal injuries, is most noticeable in the case of chemical workers, and is probably due to the growth of the manufacture of munitions because of the war in Europe. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of anthrax cases, — from 8 non-fatal last year to 25 this year, 5 of which were fatal. One case of anthrax was discovered in a fur sewer, but the remainder were all caused by handling hides which, in all cases where information on this phase of the matter was available, were found to have been brought here from foreign countries. Forty-nine non-fatal and 3 fatal cases were attributed to poisoning from lead. Approximately the same number were reported as last year except in the fatal cases, in which there was an increase of 2 cases this year. More than half of the workmen, including those fatally injured, were employed as painters; there were several plumbers and linotype operators, and the rest were engaged in some process of manufacture where they came in contact with lead in some form.

The second group of cases caused by harmful conditions of employment include 387 cases of compressed-air illness, or caisson disease, including 4 which resulted fatally; 79 cases caused by extreme cold, of which 2 were fatal; 74 non-fatal

and 2 fatal cases resulting from extreme heat; 7 cases of eye strain; 84 injuries caused from strain, fatigue, cramp, etc., resulting in injuries to nerves, muscles and bones; the so-called "occupational neuroses;" and 4 miscellaneous cases. There has been an increase over last year in each separate classification in this group, but the presence of the large number of cases due to the use of compressed air in the construction of the Dorchester tunnel, in this year's tabulation, is responsible to a great extent for the increase from 163 cases last year to 629 cases this year. Compressed air was responsible for 4 deaths; in 1 it was the direct cause and was contributory in the other 3 cases. There were 383 non-fatal cases reported among caisson workers. These employees inhale an additional amount of nitrogen and oxygen from the air in proportion to the pressure, and when decompression is rapid the nitrogen gas bubbles off into the blood and blocks up the capillaries, cutting off the blood supply; this causes the symptoms of compressed-air illness. In about one-half of the cases reported the ears were blocked; there were over 100 cases of "bends," and the remainder resulted in pneumonia and affections of the throat, frontal sinuses, etc. There were 79 cases, including 2 which were fatal, which were caused by extreme cold, and 76 cases were attributed to extreme heat. Two of the latter group were fatal. In both of these groups the elements played a very large part, although the nature of the employment was an important factor. Nearly all of the cases caused by extreme cold were injuries to workmen whose employment made it necessary for them to be out of doors, resulting in frostbite, etc.; although several workmen so affected were employed in refrigerating plants. The cases caused by extreme heat were about evenly distributed among those who worked in the open and those whose work was of a rather laborious nature indoors. Seven cases of eye strain were reported to employees, caused by welding, strain of the work, and 1 case of snow blindness to a man engaged in road work. Eighty-four cases were classified under the heading of strains, fatigue, cramp, faulty positions, "occupational neuroses," blows, vibration, pressure, etc., causing injuries to nerves, muscles and bones. Twelve of the employees so affected were cigar makers who suffered from the

neurosis common to persons engaged in that occupation. Most of these cases were quite severe, having an average duration of one hundred and fifty-four days. Several cases of "housemaid's knee," flat foot and fallen arches were reported. Practically all the rest were injuries affecting the arms and hands caused by the continuous performance of the same motion for a long period of time. Four miscellaneous cases which were attributed to harmful conditions of employment were also reported.

There were 571 cases due to irritant fluids and substances causing local affections which comprise the third group; 21 cases of infection from brass are included under this heading. Three employees were conductors who were affected through handling the brass controller and brake handles; the rest were men who came in contact with particles of brass in their work. Cement acted as an irritant in 4 cases, and 51 workmen were disabled as a result of the use of lime. These latter injuries occurred among wire workers who handled the lime-coated wire, or leather workers who came in contact with limed hides. Tannery workers were affected by the foreign matter in the wool, and also by the handling of hides. Chrome used in the tanning process caused ulcerations of the skin among these workers. Persons engaged in the textile industries were also injured by the chrome which is used in the dyeing process, and by the dye itself. The latter was also responsible for several cases in the paper industry. Cyanide of potassium used in plating solutions caused 10 injuries, and 48 cases were reported among machine operators and metal workers which were attributed to the irritating effects of oil on the skin. Several cases of infection from paint are on record this year. Fifteen persons were affected by the use of soap powders and cleansing fluids in the course of their work, resulting in occupational dermatitis. Forty-five workmen were affected by poison ivy, dogwood and various other poisonous shrubs, etc., while clearing land for roads and building purposes. Some of these cases were of long duration, and the ulceration in one case was so severe that it resulted in the loss of an eye to the injured workman. There were 132 cases reported this year due to local irritation from constant vibration, pressure, blows, etc.

These were largely superficial injuries, and were mostly prevalent among workmen engaged in hand labor. There were 171 cases reported under the miscellaneous heading which include skin affections from the use of wood preservative, shoe dressings, cocobolo dust, compounds and materials used in the manufacture of rubber, etc. There were several cases of this nature among heel pasters in shoe factories. A number of cane and reed workers were affected with "cane sores," and the remaining cases were divided among people working with acids and irritating compounds.

The total number of injuries reported to the Board, irrespective of the length of disability, is 135,257, of which 2,029, or 1.5 per cent., were occupational diseases. The total number of non-fatal injuries of all kinds which were tabulated by the Board this year is 67,717. This number represents only those injuries on which the duration of disability was longer than one day; 1,351, or 2 per cent., of these injuries were occupational diseases. Taking occupational diseases and accidental injuries separately, we find that 66.6 per cent. of the occupational diseases are tabulatable cases, whereas only 49.8 per cent. are tabulatable in the accidental injuries. The total number of days lost in non-fatal tabulatable cases of occupational disease is 31,333, an average of 23.3 days per case. The total amount of wages lost in these cases was \$70,154, an average of \$51.93 per case. The total amount of wages lost in all non-fatal tabulatable cases was \$3,353,872, an average of \$49.52 per case, and the average duration was 25.07 days per case.

The relation between cases of occupational disease and the total number of non-fatal cases of all kinds reported for the past four years, respectively, is represented by the following percentages: .12, .37, .74 and 1.5. These figures show the steady increase in the number of such cases reported. The percentages worked out for tabulatable cases reported during the year ending June 30, 1916, also show that proportionately a much larger number of occupational diseases are tabulatable cases than are accidental injuries. On the other hand, there has been a decrease this year in the average number of days lost per tabulatable case of occupational disease, — from 44 days last year to 23.3 days this year. Taking the averages for

days lost and wages lost per case for occupational diseases and accidental injuries, there seems to be a tendency towards convergence on these two points for the year ending June 30, 1916. In previous years these averages were higher in the cases of occupational diseases than in accidental injuries, but this may be due in part to the great difference in the totals on which the averages were based. It is also possible that both employees and employers have come to recognize cases of occupational disease, and are reporting them more regularly than in the past, and with this growing knowledge on their part the diseases may be detected in the incipient stage, thus lessening the duration of disability.

CO-OPERATION ON THE PART OF PERMANENTLY DISABLED EMPLOYEES IN RECOVERING WORKING CAPACITY.

The "Rehabilitation of Crippled Workmen" was discussed in the third annual report of the Board. There it was shown that much can be accomplished in returning injured employees to industry if insurance companies and employers will co-operate to this end. Although this work is of importance to employers, insurers and the general community, it affects most vitally the injured employee, for he is the one most concerned with earning a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him.

Even with the utmost possible assistance from insurance companies and from employers in fitting out injured employees with mechanical appliances, and in furnishing suitable work adapted to the employee's condition, very little will be accomplished if the employee does not diligently assist in the effort being made in his behalf. Artificial limbs and appliances are of little or no value unless the employee approaches the question in the proper mental attitude, resolved to do his share in becoming skilled to do things in a new manner.

Mechanical arms do much to place the injured back in industry. Those who have lower arm amputation can sometimes be fitted with stub arms with a socket in which specially made implements can be held. In this manner the injured employee can follow a trade by having the various tools required in the work screwed into the socket with the remaining hand. The ambitious employee soon learns to use the tools nearly as well as if he had the use of both hands. There are, also, many cases in which the ordinary artificial appliances cannot be adopted, but specially made apparatus can be of great assistance in restoring the injured to industry. This is a problem in many cases for the doctor to solve. Furthermore there are cases in which the injured employee knows best what his handicap is, and what he needs most so that it may be overcome.

In the following pages are shown some of the various ways in which injured employees fitted with appliances have been able to resume an active and useful place in industry.

For example, there are shown a baker, a butcher, a hotel clerk and a tailor, all engaged in occupations in which they can

depend on earning an independent living through the use of artificial mechanical arms. Although these arms are mechanical in operation, it takes co-operation and persistency on the part of the employees to learn their use. Some of the pictures illustrate the manner in which the doctor can assist by special devices; also there is shown the possibility for injured employees to assist themselves in returning to industry. By far the best example of ingenuity that has reached the attention of the Board is the case of a cabinet maker who, after losing the greater portion of his hand, designed and fitted a glove-like appliance to the stub, so that he was enabled to return to his usual occupation and to earn his former wages.

The cases shown in the following pages illustrate vividly the wonderful results which may be accomplished through the intelligent co-operation of injured employees.

FIG. 1. — This employee suffered the amputation of his right arm 9 inches below the shoulder. With the aid of a mechanical arm he now attends to all the duties of a baker without difficulty.

FIG. 2. — The amputation in this case was made 6 inches from the shoulder. This handicap has been overcome, and the injured man is at work, having entire charge of a meat market.

FIG. 3. — The double amputation, left arm 5 inches from the shoulder and right arm 4 inches below the elbow, does not prevent the injured man from working at the hotel business. He performs all the duties of a hotel clerk without assistance, making use of two mechanical arms.

FIG. 4. — This employee has lost his right arm 6 inches from the shoulder, but is now earning his living as a tailor.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

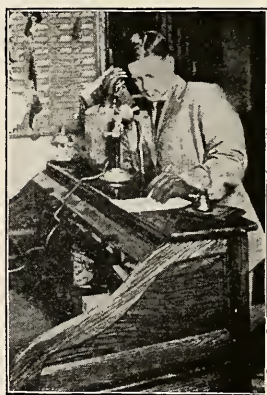


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

FIG. 5. — This employee has practically no use of his right hand or arm. Although his left arm has been amputated 5 inches from the shoulder, he depends almost entirely upon his artificial arm to perform work.

FIG. 6. — This employee, a basket pleater, suffered the loss of his right arm above the elbow. With the aid of the socket arm he is able to continue at work in spite of his handicap.

FIG. 7. — This mechanic has neither hands nor feet. With the assistance of the socket arm and artificial legs the employee is continuing at his employment as a bench mechanic, and is earning his living independently. He is nearly as expert with his tools as before his accident.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

FIGS. 8, 9, 10 and 11. — ARTIFICIAL ARM AND MECHANICAL DEVICE ASSIST
INJURED EMPLOYEE TO RETURN TO WORK.

The employee, a baker, got his hand caught in a dough-mixing machine, sustaining injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right hand just above the wrist.

Compensation has been paid for the loss of the hand for the fifty additional weeks provided by the statute, and for incapacity both total and partial.

He is now using the artificial arm and appliances shown in the accompanying photographs, and has received a lump sum settlement in order that he may take up a business of his own.

The London Guarantee and Accident Corporation is the insurer in this case.



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

FIGS. 12 and 13. — SERIOUS RESULTS OF A FALL.

This employee, a stone fitter, earning \$24 per week, fell to the ground, a distance of about 10 feet, sustaining breaks of both bones of the right leg and the heel bone of the left foot. The latter injury was of minor consequence.

Circumstances prevented a perfect union, and the leg assumed a “knock-kneed” position, with pronated foot. An operation with the rebreaking and resetting of the leg was suggested, but as the result would be doubtful this was not attempted.

The employee had great difficulty in getting about on account of the weak leg. The brace shown in the picture was fitted in order to assist the employee in walking.

Compensation in this case is being paid by the Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation.



FIG. 12.

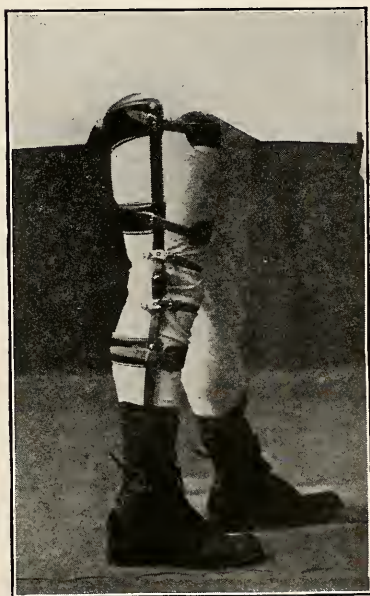


FIG. 13.

FIGS. 14 and 15. — THE SERIOUS RESULTS OF AN APPARENTLY SLIGHT INJURY.

This employee, a granite polisher, was caught in a stone polishing machine and whirled around, sustaining a broken foot and many bruises.

The injured foot united perfectly. It was then discovered that he had sustained an injury to his knee. His incapacity will probably be of long duration, and he may eventually be operated upon to relieve the condition of the knee. The brace shown in the accompanying photographs was fitted after an impartial examination, and is a great help to the employee.

The Contractors Mutual Liability Insurance Company is paying compensation in this case.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

FIGS. 16 and 17. — SERIOUS INJURY TO A LABORER. BACK AT WORK IN SPITE
OF GREAT HANDICAP.

This employee lost his right hand in an explosion.

He has been working continuously as a hod carrier, and in spite of his handicap is earning 10 cents more per hour than the ordinary laborer.

His employer prefers him to any of the other men on account of his superior and speedier work.



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.

FIGS. 18 and 19. — THE INGENUITY OF AN EMPLOYEE ASSISTS IN HIS RECOVERY.

This employee, a teamster, sustained injuries to his head and neck when he was thrown from his wagon to the street. He suffered much pain and was examined by various doctors, who diagnosed that he was suffering from "a crack across the odontoid process at its base."

Prompted by the great pain and his desire to relieve himself, it occurred to him that a collar or brace would alleviate the pain. With this thought in mind he had the local blacksmith make the collar shown in the accompanying pictures. He has found the brace to be of material assistance in relieving pain.

The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company is the insurer in this case.



FIG. 18.



FIG. 19.

FIGS. 20, 21, 22 and 23. — REHABILITATION OF AN INJURED WORKMAN.

This employee, a cabinet maker earning \$16.50 per week, lost four fingers and part of his thumb, his hand being caught in the feed rolls of a planer and drawn into the knives.

Compensation was paid at the rate of \$10 per week for incapacity and also for the loss of the hand. The employee, being of the type who is not easily discouraged, returned to work at a lower rate of wages, being paid partial compensation based upon his reduced earning capacity for thirty-seven weeks. He then devised the means shown in the accompanying photographs to raise his earning capacity to his former rate of wages.

The glove-like arrangement, which consists of a piece of leather, a light metal tube and specially made saw-handle and hammer-handle, makes it possible for him to return to his trade and to work at it with all his former skill. The entire device was made by the employee.

The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation is the insurer in this case.



FIG. 20.



FIG. 21.



FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.

A GALLERY OF INJURED EMPLOYEES.

The regrettable and continuing occurrence of serious injuries is constantly indicating the vital need for eliminating or reducing the number of accidents which arise out of and in the course of employment, and many of which are absolutely preventable. The great and crying need for promoting safety work is indicated by the cases shown in the following pages.

Although the adoption of safety devices may to the uninitiated at times seem to curtail production, and although the building of a staging properly may take a little more time and money, nevertheless any slight additional cost is altogether insignificant when compared with the great loss suffered by the employee, employer, insurer and the community upon the occurrence of every serious injury.

As has been stated repeatedly accidents cannot be eliminated solely through the use of safety devices. Adequate education of the employee in correct methods of work is highly important to accident prevention, since too many injuries are due to lack of understanding as to the dangers of machinery and how best to avoid injury in various occupations.

The photographs in the following pages show the results of a variety of injuries caused in numerous ways, and each of which could undoubtedly have been prevented by the use of mechanical safeguards and by means of education.

FIG. 24. — INEXPERIENCED MINOR INJURED BY DANGEROUS SPLITTING MACHINE.

This employee, a youth of fifteen years, had his hand caught in a safeguarded splitting machine which skived the flesh from the inside of the fingers of his right hand. He has lost the use of four fingers, and will be handicapped for life.

The lack of proper instructions was the cause of this very serious injury. An inexperienced boy should be given explicit instruction regarding the dangers of machinery, as a person of immature age does not fully realize the dangers attendant on the operation of machinery.

At the time of the accident the boy was being paid \$8 per week. As his earning capacity would probably increase had he not been injured, his case was considered by the Board under chapter 236 of the General Acts of 1915, and his compensation was accordingly based upon his probable future earning capacity.

Compensation for twenty-five additional weeks was also paid by the Travelers Insurance Company.



FIG. 24.

FIG. 25. — CIRCULAR SAW CAUSES LONG PERIOD OF INCAPACITY.

This injury was caused by contact with a circular saw which cut off part of the employee's thumb and severed the tendons of all but the little finger.

The value of a safety appliance is illustrated by this accident, which caused a great loss to the employee and the insurer because of the long period of incapacity, as well as the permanent loss of the use of almost the whole hand. This loss would have been prevented by the use of an adequate safety device.

Seven months after the accident, when treatment of all kinds had been tried, it was decided that nothing further could be done to restore the use of the fingers. The hand will become more useful in time, through work or special exercises, but the loss of the use of the three injured fingers is certain.

The employee, who earned \$14 per week as a sawyer, is being paid compensation by the New Amsterdam Casualty Company at the rate of \$9.33 per week, as well as additional compensation for twenty-five weeks for the loss of the use of the fingers.

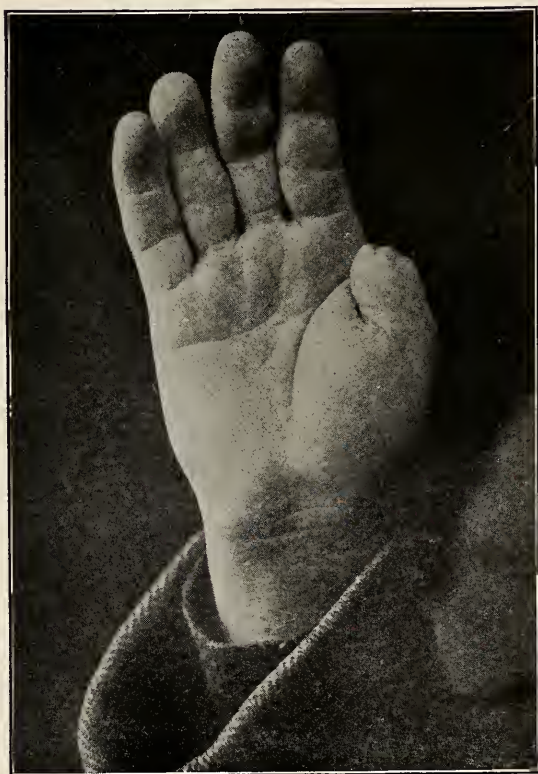


FIG. 25.

FIG. 26. — CARELESS OPERATING OF AN EMBOSSING PRESS.

This is the type of injury which can be prevented by care on the part of the employee. While the press was in motion the operator put his hand in to determine whether the plate was hot enough to use. His hand was crushed between the plates.

The employee is being paid compensation at the rate of \$10, his average wage being \$15, and compensation at the same rate for fifty additional weeks for the loss of the use of the hand.

The Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association is the insurer in this case.

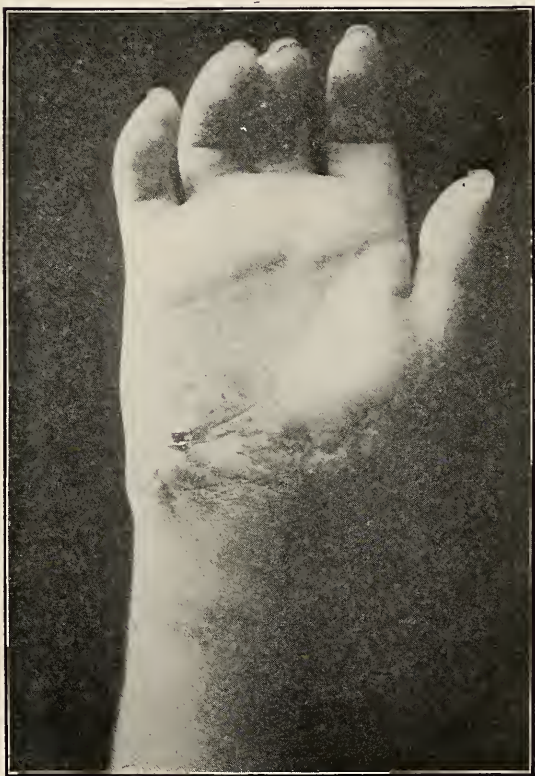


FIG. 26.

FIG. 27. — BAKER RECEIVES SERIOUS INJURY CLEANING A DOUGH-MIXING MACHINE WHILE IN MOTION.

This experienced baker sustained a fracture of both bones of the right forearm by reason of his carelessness in cleaning a dough-mixing machine while it was in motion.

The only safeguard against injuries of this sort is in the education of employees to the realization of the need for precaution while working at or near machinery. Dangerous machinery should never be cleaned or oiled while in motion.

Light work was attempted for a time by the employee, who then decided that his condition would be better in Italy, as his family lived in that country. A lump sum settlement was made by the Standard Accident Insurance Company, with the approval of the Board, so that the employee could return to his family.

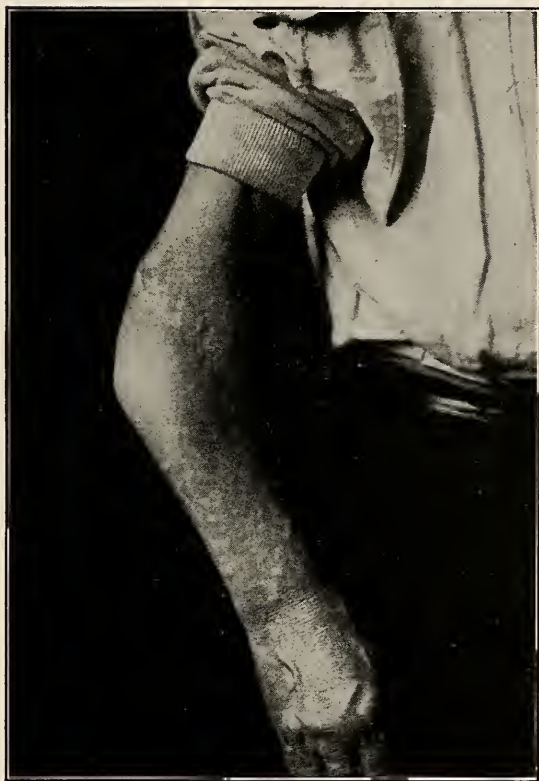


FIG. 27.

FIG. 28. — SLIPPERY FLOOR AND UNGUARDED CIRCULAR SAW.

The combination of two conditions which should not exist was the cause of this injury. The employee, working at a circular saw, slipped; in trying to save himself from falling he put out his hand, which came in contact with the saw in operation.

A safeguard at a very small expense would have prevented this very serious injury. Care should also be taken that the floors, in proximity to dangerous machinery, should not be in a slippery condition.

Having had twelve years' experience in the grocery business, the employee desired to start such a business for himself. A lump sum was paid by the Ætna Life Insurance Company, with the approval of the Board.

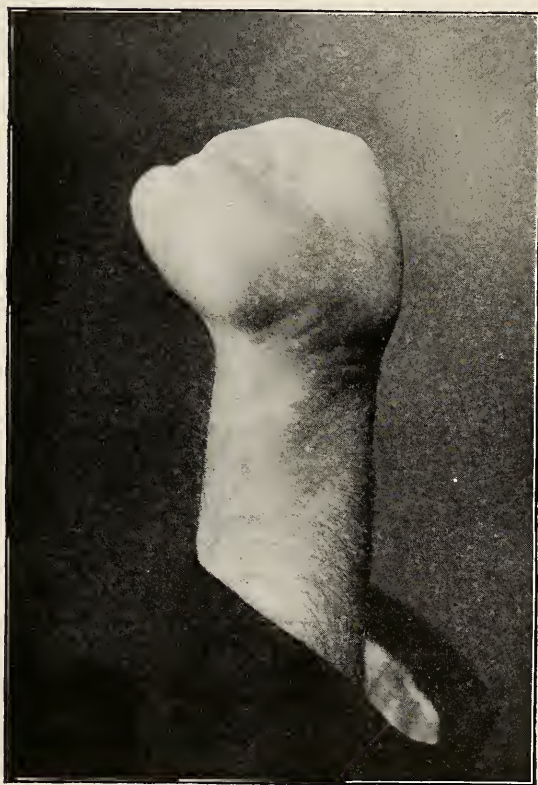


FIG. 28.

FIGS. 29 AND 29A. — SERIOUS RESULTS OF A FALL DUE TO POORLY CONSTRUCTED STAGING.

This injury was sustained by a young Italian twenty-two years of age. While engaged in his trade as a concrete worker the staging upon which he was working gave way, precipitating him to the ground, a distance of about 40 feet.

Careless and negligent construction of stagings causes many of the most serious injuries to employees engaged in the building trades. Care on the part of the builders would have prevented this serious injury.

Compensation was paid the employee for about a year. As his condition did not improve he was examined by an impartial physician, who recommended an operation to remove the bone necrosis. This was done and the case subsequently settled by the payment of a lump sum, in order that the employee might enter the fruit and produce business, in which he has had considerable experience.

The insurer in this case is the Ætna Life Insurance Company.



FIG. 29.



FIG. 29A.

FIGS. 30 and 31. — RESULT OF AN APPARENTLY MINOR STRAIN OR WRENCH.

The employee, a laborer, working about an ice house, stepped into a seam in the ice and wrenched or strained his left leg. He worked a few days, but finally gave up and went to a physician, who found a blood clot on the back and inner side of the left lower leg. A little care on the part of the employee would have prevented this injury.

At the time the accompanying photograph was taken the impartial physician stated that the leg showed "multiple old healed scars in the calf, with marked contraction, causing foot to assume marked equinus position which cannot be corrected."

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is the insurer in this case, and is paying compensation at the rate of \$10 per week, based on the average weekly wage of \$15.



FIG. 30.



FIG. 31.

FIGS. 32 and 33. — CARPENTER INJURED BY FALL. POORLY CONSTRUCTED BRACE
OR STAGING CAUSES INJURY.

This employee, a carpenter, was injured when a brace upon which he was working gave way, dropping him 4 or 5 feet to the ground. In the course of his fall he injured his shoulder by striking it against another brace.

The injury did not at first appear to be serious in nature, but later incapacitated the employee for a long period, as the motional functions of the shoulder were impaired, probably by the presence of loose fragments as well as by adhesions.

The proper and safe construction of stagings and braces is an important feature of safety work in building construction. The practice of ordinary precaution in the erection of the brace would have prevented this accident.



FIG. 32.



FIG. 33.

FIG. 34. — THE NEGLECT OF A SLIGHT CUT CAUSES THE LOSS OF AN EYE.

This employee, a weaver, received a slight punctured wound just below the eye by reason of being struck by a flying shuttle. A year later a cancer developed and necessitated the removal of the eye and portions of the jaw.

Infections often cause extended disability. Small cuts are often looked upon with scorn by the average employee, who does not realize that immediate treatment may prevent infection. Proper medical treatment would, without doubt, have done away with the likelihood of infection and the serious results here shown.

The employee was paid compensation by the Travelers Insurance Company for fifty additional weeks for the loss of the eye, as well as compensation for the resulting incapacity for work.



FIG. 34.

APPENDIX.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries.*— Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	395	24	—
Agriculture,	114	6	—
Forestry,	82	8	—
Animal husbandry,	34	—	—
Ice harvesting,	165	10	—
Extraction of Minerals.	299	—	1
Mining,	2	—	—
Quarrying,	297	—	1
Building Trades.	5,299	40	7
Building and hand trades,	5,299	40	7
Chemical and Allied Products.	1,072	4	2
Fertilizer makers,	86	—	—
Paint makers,	34	—	—
Powder, cartridges, fireworks, etc., makers,	432	2	1
Soap makers,	49	—	—
Other chemical workers,	471	2	1
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	468	1	1
Brick makers,	81	—	—
Potteries,	17	—	—
Tile makers,	6	—	—
Glass makers, workers,	48	—	—
Lime, cement and gypsum,	114	—	—
Marble and stone cutters,	202	1	1
Clothing.	260	4	—
Clothing makers,	166	—	—
Corset makers,	30	—	—
Glove makers,	3	—	—
Hat makers (wool or felt),	23	4	—
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	38	—	—
Food and Kindred Products.	1,451	3	1
Bakeries,	363	—	1
Butter and cheese makers,	1	—	—
Candy,	249	—	—
Fish curers and packers,	86	—	—
Flour and grain mills,	17	—	—
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	10	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses,	450	8	—
Sugar makers and refiners,	107	—	—
Other food preparers,	168	—	—
Iron and Steel and their Products.	12,231	806	2
Agricultural implements,	107	—	—
Automobile factories,	562	5	—
Car and railroad shops,	110	—	—
Foundries and metal working,	6,252	788	1
Iron and steel mills,	591	—	—
Ship and boat building,	610	—	—
Wagons and carriages,	63	—	—
Other iron and steel workers,	3,936	13	1

TABLE I. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Leather and its Finished Products.	3,872	75	—
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	41	2	—
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	42	40	—
Shoes,	2,909	1	—
Tanneries,	873	32	—
Trunk makers,	7	—	—
Liquors and Beverages.	505	—	—
Breweries,	416	—	—
Distilleries,	8	—	—
Other liquor and beverage workers,	81	—	—
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	2,111	9	1
Box makers (wood),	422	3	—
Furniture,	507	—	—
Pianos and organs,	202	3	1
Saw and planing mills,	173	1	—
Other woodworkers,	807	2	—
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	944	52	—
Brass mills,	91	—	—
Clock factories,	3	2	—
Copper factories,	49	—	—
Gold and silver workers,	77	—	—
Jewelry factories,	151	—	—
Lead and zinc factories,	32	1	—
Tin plate factories,	59	13	—
Watch factories,	1	36	—
Brass and copper,	146	—	—
Other metal workers,	335	—	—
Paper.	1,591	—	2
Box makers (paper),	183	—	2
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	127	—	—
Paper mills,	1,104	—	—
Pulp mills,	29	—	—
Other papers,	148	—	—
Printing and Bookbinding.	476	6	—
Printing and publishing establishments,	476	6	—
Textiles.	10,554	154	—
Carpet mills,	202	3	—
Cotton mills,	5,924	146	—
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	536	—	—
Hemp and jute mills,	231	—	—
Knitting mills,	270	—	—
Lace and embroidery makers,	3	—	—
Linen mills,	111	—	—
Print works,	365	2	—
Rope and cordage factories,	69	—	—
Sail, awning and tent makers,	12	—	—
Silk mills,	96	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills,	2,309	3	—
Not specified textile workers,	426	—	—
Miscellaneous Industries.	5,313	559	1
Broom and brush makers,	37	2	—
Button makers,	77	—	—
Cigars,	42	—	—
Electric light and power companies,	306	2	—
Electrical supplies,	1,799	16	1
Gas works,	293	211	—
Oil works,	33	—	—
Rubber factories,	1,267	323	—
Straw workers,	18	—	—

TABLE I. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Miscellaneous Industries — Con.			
Tobacco,	4	—	—
Gas and electric companies,	175	—	—
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	771	2	—
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	401	3	—
Water Transportation.	963	415	4
Water transportation,	963	415	4
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	5,628	3,493	17
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	2,804	224	7
Livery stables,	126	2	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	1,484	20	9
Street railways,	1,214	342	1
Steam railroads,	—	2,910	—
Express Companies.	256	451	—
Express companies,	256	451	—
Telegraph and Telephone.	10	293	—
Telegraph and telephone,	10	293	—
Miscellaneous Transportation.	97	5	1
Other persons in transportation,	97	5	1
Trade.	5,839	131	11
Banking and brokerage,	14	—	—
Insurance,	22	—	—
Real estate,	209	—	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	5,238	126	9
Stockyards,	6	—	—
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	238	—	—
Other persons in trade,	110	5	1
Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	2	—	—
Professional Service.	223	47	—
Professional service (all kinds),	223	47	—
Domestic and Personal Service.	1,259	19	3
Occupations not in industries,	1,061	19	—
Laundries and laundry work,	198	—	3
Totals,	61,116	6,601	54

TABLE II. — *Fatal Injuries. — Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	10	4	-
Agriculture,	-	3	-
Forestry,	4	-	-
Animal husbandry,	2	1	-
Ice harvesting,	4	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.	6	-	-
Quarrying,	6	-	-
Building Trades.	50	5	-
Building and hand trades,	50	5	-
Chemical and Allied Products.	13	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	4	-	-
Other chemical workers,	9	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	6	-	-
Brick makers,	1	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	2	-	-
Marble and stone cutters,	3	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.	11	1	-
Bakeries,	3	1	-
Candy,	1	-	-
Fish curers and packers,	1	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	6	-	-
Iron and Steel and their Products.	25	-	-
Agricultural implements,	1	-	-
Automobile factories,	4	-	-
Foundries and metal working,	13	-	-
Iron and steel mills,	1	-	-
Wagons and carriages,	1	-	-
Other iron and steel workers,	5	-	-
Leather and its Finished Products.	13	-	-
Shoes,	6	-	-
Tanneries,	6	-	-
Trunk makers,	1	-	-
Liquors and Beverages.	1	-	-
Breweries,	1	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	7	-	-
Furniture,	5	-	-
Other woodworkers,	2	-	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	2	-	-
Brass mills,	1	-	-
Tin plate factories,	1	-	-
Paper.	3	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1	-	-
Paper mills,	2	-	-
Printing and Bookbinding.	3	-	-
Printing and publishing establishments,	3	-	-
Textiles.	32	2	-
Cotton mills,	17	-	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	2	-	-
Print works,	3	-	-
Rope and cordage factories,	2	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	5	2	-
Not specified textile workers,	3	-	-

TABLE II. — *Fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common-law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Miscellaneous Industries.	26	6	-
Electric light and power companies,	9	-	-
Electrical supplies,	3	-	-
Gas works,	2	4	-
Oil works,	1	-	-
Rubber factories,	2	2	-
Gas and electric companies,	1	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	1	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	7	-	-
Water Transportation.	9	2	-
Water transportation,	9	2	-
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	77	65	2
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	45	-	-
Livery stables,	2	-	-
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	15	-	1
Street railways,	15	5	1
Steam railroads,	-	60	-
Express Companies.	-	2	-
Express companies,	-	2	-
Telegraph and Telephone.	-	6	-
Telegraph and telephone,	-	6	-
Miscellaneous Transportation.	4	-	-
Other persons in transportation,	4	-	-
Trade.	57	2	-
Real estate,	6	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade,	42	2	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	5	-	-
Other persons in trade,	4	-	-
Professional Service.	4	-	-
Professional service (all kinds),	4	-	-
Domestic and Personal Service.	7	2	-
Occupations not in industries,	6	2	-
Laundries and laundry work,	1	-	-
Totals,	366	97	2

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							
	Animals, Insects, etc.	Asphyxiation, Drowning, Immersion, etc.	Assault and Fighting.	BELTING.				
				Shift- ing by Stack or Hand, etc.	Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shift- ing).	Contact with Running Belt (not while shift- ing).	Hooks or Fas- teners (not while shift- ing).	Struck by Break- ing Belt.
								Re- placing Belt with Stick.
								Miscel- laneous.
								Boiler Explo- sions.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.								
Agriculture,	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry,	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal husbandry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice harvesting,	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of Minerals.								
Mining,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarrying,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Trades.								
Building and hand trades,	29	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
	29	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
Chemical and Allied Products.								
Fertilizer makers,	2	7	—	1	1	—	2	1
Paint makers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Soap makers,	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other chemical workers,	1	7	—	—	2	1	—	1
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.								
Brick makers,	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Potteries,	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	BURNS.					Cal- enders.	CRANES.					
	Chem- ical.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.		Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.	Miscel- laneous.
Liquors and Beverages.												
Breweries,	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries,	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and its Manufacture.												
Box makers (wood),	-	10	8	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture,	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs,	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills,	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers,	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.												
Brass mills,	9	11	5	32	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Clock factories,	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper factories,	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry factories,	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper,	-	2	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other metal workers,	4	2	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper.												
Box makers (paper),	7	4	3	-	25	76	-	-	-	1	-	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	BURNS.					Cal- enders.	CRANES.					
	Chem- ical.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.		Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.	Miscel- laneous.
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . . Livery stables, . . . Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . Street railways, . . . Steam railroads, . . . Express Companies. Express companies, . . . Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone, . . . Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation, . . . Trade. Banking and brokerage, . . . Insurance, . . . Real estate, . . . Wholesale and retail trade, . . . Stockyards, . . . Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . .	12 3 3 3 5 1 1 1 1 - 11 - 											

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	Drills.	ELECTRICITY.			ELEVATORS.							
		Flashes and Short Circuits.	Shocks.	Other Gen-erator and Motor Acci-dents.	Caught in Ma-chinery.	Caught between Car and Shaft.	Caught Underneath or on Top of Car.	Falling Car.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	Struck by Falling Object.	Caught by Fire Hatch or Trap.	Miscel-laneous.
Liquors and Beverages.												
Breweries,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Distilleries,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other liquor and beverage workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.												
Box makers (wood),	4	3	-	1	8	1	3	2	2	2	-	8
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
Pianos and organs,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Saw and planing mills,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other woodworkers,	4	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.												
Brass mills,	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Clock factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Copper factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jewelry factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other metal workers,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper.												
Box makers (paper),	1	1	-	4	10	1	2	2	2	1	-	10
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1

Paper mills,	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	EMERY WHEELS.		ENGINES.			EXCAVATING.			Explosions (Other than Boilers).	Ex-tractors (Centrifugal).	EYE INJURIES.	
	Bursting.	Cuts and Abrasions.	Caught in or struck by Moving Part.	Fly-wheel bursting.	Miscellaneous.	Blasting and Drilling.	Cave-in.	Miscellaneous.			Belting.	Chemicals.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice harvesting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mining,	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Quarrying,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Trades.	-	2	-	-	5	6	41	33	11	-	-	46
Building and hand trades,	-	2	-	-	5	6	41	33	11	-	-	46
Chemical and Allied Products.	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	13	-	-	31
Fertilizer makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Paint makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	3
Soap makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	25
Other chemical workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	7
Brick makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Potteries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.										EYE INJURIES.	
	EMERY WHEELS.		ENGINES.			EXCAVATING.			Explosions (Other than Boilers).	Ex- tractors (Cen- trifugal).		
	Burst- ing.	Cuts and Ab- rasions.	Caught in or struck by Moving Part.	Fly- wheel burst- ing.	Miscel- laneous.	Blasting and Drilling.	Cave-in.	Miscel- laneous.			Belting.	Chem- icals.
Liquors and Beverages.												
Breweries,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Distilleries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.												
Box makers (wood),	1	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Furniture,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers,	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.												
Brass mills,	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	5
Clock factories,	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Copper factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jewelry factories,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watch factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
Other metal workers,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Paper.												
Box makers (paper),	1	2	2	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							FALLS.				
	EYE INJURIES — Con.							Falling Material from Overhead.	From Fixed Ladders.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstructions.	From Permanent Structures.
	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscellaneous.					
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	—	2	1	—	—	—	8	5	—	5	—	1
Agriculture,	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	1
Forestry,	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—
Animal husbandry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Ice harvesting,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of Minerals.	—	—	32	—	9	—	11	6	—	—	2	—
Mining,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarrying,	—	—	32	—	9	—	11	6	—	—	2	—
Building Trades.	1	6	44	—	5	4	105	240	1	72	38	95
Building and hand trades,	1	6	44	—	5	4	105	240	1	72	38	95
Chemical and Allied Products.	1	23	3	—	21	—	28	7	—	8	10	1
Fertilizer makers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—
Paint makers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	1	23	2	—	21	—	17	2	—	—	5	—
Soap makers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	5	2	1
Other chemical workers,	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	—	2	20	—	—	—	9	4	—	2	3	1
Brick makers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
Potteries,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	EYE INJURIES — Con.						Falling Material from Overhead.	FALLS.		
	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscellaneous.	From Fixed Ladders.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstructions.
Liquors and Beverages.										
Breweries,	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	5	—
Distilleries,	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
Other liquor and beverage workers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Lumber and its Remanufacture.										
Box makers (wood),	—	13	5	—	22	—	34	—	8	—
Furniture,	—	—	1	—	3	—	8	—	2	—
Pianos and organs,	—	7	1	—	4	—	9	—	2	—
Saw and planing mills,	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	—
Other woodworkers,	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
			3	—	11	—	13	—	2	—
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.										
Brass mills,	1	17	3	—	13	3	9	—	2	3
Clock factories,	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Copper factories,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold and silver workers,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jewelry factories,	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and zinc factories,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin-plate factories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watch factories,	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
Brass and copper,	—	5	—	—	4	1	7	—	—	2
Other metal workers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paper.										
Box makers (paper),	1	10	3	—	6	—	18	—	9	10
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—

Paper mills,	1	6	3	1	1	14	9	7	5	-
Pulp mills,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other papers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Bookbinding.	-	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	4	-
Printing and publishing establishments, . .	-	2	1	1	1	5	5	2	4	-
Textiles.	2	48	22	2	27	137	50	38	68	-
Carpet mills,	1	1	22	2	27	3	1	2	3	-
Cotton mills,	1	35	10	2	17	77	18	7	35	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1	1	3	2	17	6	4	7	2	-
Hemp and jute mills,	-	4	1	-	2	9	2	2	2	-
Knitting mills,	-	4	1	-	1	3	1	2	1	-
Lace and embroidery makers,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Linen mills,	-	-	2	-	1	4	2	3	2	-
Print works,	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rope and cordage factories,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sail, arming and tent makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk mills,	-	4	5	-	3	17	18	14	23	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	-	4	1	-	-	13	2	1	1	-
Not specified textile workers,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Industries.	13	94	48	1	75	175	62	15	39	-
Broom and brush makers,	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Button makers,	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cigars,	-	1	-	-	-	9	4	1	4	-
Electric light and power companies, . .	2	1	2	-	-	79	10	2	7	-
Electrical supplies,	10	49	35	6	52	13	10	3	4	-
Gas works,	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	4	-
Oil works,	-	19	1	6	6	45	33	2	12	-
Rubber factories,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straw workers,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tobacco,	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	6	-
Gas and electric companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and miscellaneous industries and occu- pations,	-	17	4	-	8	14	1	-	4	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	1	6	1	1	4	7	3	2	2	-
Water Transportation.	1	-	-	-	1	5	18	23	6	-
Water transportation,	1	-	-	-	1	5	18	23	6	-

Other persons in trade, Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1
Professional Service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional service (all kinds),	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1
Domestic and Personal Service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	1
Occupations not in industries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	9	10	7
Laundries and laundry work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	5	8	7
Totals,	42	806	454	4	534	122	1,263	650	3	356	476	164				

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	FALLS — Con.					Gears.	GLASS.		HAND LABOR.			
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaf-folding, etc.	Shipping on Floor Level.	Down Stair-ways.		Miscel-laneous.	Bottles and Miscel-laneous.	Win-dows.	Caught by Ma-terial.	Flying Particles from Ham-mering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus-bandry and Ice Harvesting.												
Agriculture,	1	4	1	10	1	66	—	1	85	—	17	
Forestry,	1	2	—	7	—	13	—	1	5	—	7	
Animal husbandry,	—	2	—	1	1	16	—	—	11	—	5	
Ice harvesting,	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	
						33			67		2	
Extraction of Minerals.												
Mining,	—	1	1	1	1	24	—	—	75	20	13	
Quarrying,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		1	1	1	1	24			74	20	12	
Building Trades.												
Building and hand trades,	4	192	401	23	39	501	16	10	771	32	255	
	4	192	401	23	39	501	16	10	771	32	255	
Chemical and Allied Products.												
Fertilizer makers,	—	5	9	27	13	65	10	1	115	4	21	
Paint makers,	—	1	—	1	2	9	—	—	21	—	1	
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	
Soap makers,	—	1	1	10	5	18	1	—	28	1	13	
Other chemical workers,	—	3	8	4	4	3	—	—	2	—	2	
	—	3	8	10	1	32	9	1	63	3	5	
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.												
Brick makers,	—	2	5	3	1	30	17	3	114	15	21	
Potteries,	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	15	—	4	
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	FALLS — Con.							GLASS.		HAND LABOR.		
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaffolding, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stairways.	Miscellaneous.	Gears.	Bottles and Miscellaneous.	Win-	Caught by Material.	Flying Particles from Hammering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
								dows.				
Liquors and Beverages.												
Breweries,	—	11	—	20	10	38	—	54	1	97	—	18
Distilleries,	—	10	—	19	9	33	—	31	1	87	—	17
Other liquor and beverage workers,	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	23	—	7	—	1
Lumber and its Remanufacture.												
Box makers (wood),	—	15	5	34	16	88	18	26	8	179	2	132
Furniture,	—	3	2	4	1	19	4	—	—	36	—	20
Pianos and organs,	—	2	—	11	6	27	6	2	1	35	1	42
Saw and planing mills,	—	1	—	3	—	8	2	—	2	19	—	20
Other woodworkers,	—	1	—	4	—	10	2	2	—	25	—	11
	—	8	3	12	8	24	4	22	5	64	1	39
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.												
Brass mills,	—	3	4	17	7	25	5	6	2	137	6	85
Clock factories,	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	3
Copper factories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gold and silver workers,	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	12	—	9
Jewelry factories,	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	3
Lead and zinc factories,	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	3
Tin-plate factories,	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	10
Watch factories,	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Brass and copper,	—	—	2	3	3	10	1	3	—	60	—	11
Other metal workers,	—	1	—	4	—	5	1	—	1	30	3	42
Paper.												
Box makers (paper),	—	15	1	57	14	76	15	4	5	179	1	96
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	—	—	—	3	4	5	2	1	—	4	—	3
	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	6	—	4

Paper mills,	14	-	-	51	6	63	11	3	4	148	1	79
Pulp mills,	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	4	-	2
Other papers,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	17	-	8
Printing and bookbinding,	3	1	14	14	10	30	11	2	-	45	-	24
Printing and publishing establishments,	3	1	14	14	10	30	11	2	-	45	-	24
Textiles.	116	27	573	134	134	400	618	54	51	827	7	1,115
Carpet mills,	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	13	-	11
Cotton mills,	64	12	364	68	68	199	397	39	24	464	4	782
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	6	2	21	6	6	32	6	2	3	61	-	29
Hemp and jute mills,	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	1	2	16	1	14
Knitting mills,	4	-	16	6	6	7	9	1	3	12	-	34
Lace and embroidery makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linen mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Print works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rope and cordage factories,	6	2	15	1	1	16	6	1	2	10	-	12
Sail, awning and tent makers,	2	-	3	3	1	4	8	1	2	51	-	38
Silk mills,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Woolen and worsted mills,	1	-	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	7	-	13
Woolen and worsted mills,	27	8	112	45	45	102	147	8	8	149	2	143
Not specified textile workers,	4	3	17	4	4	25	11	1	4	40	-	35
Miscellaneous Industries.	72	13	106	62	62	270	34	26	8	874	14	366
Broom and brush makers,	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Button makers,	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Cigars,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Electric light and power companies,	10	2	6	2	2	36	4	2	1	32	-	14
Electrical supplies,	14	3	35	5	5	65	15	11	1	264	8	112
Gas works,	1	3	7	8	8	48	1	1	1	73	4	10
Oil works,	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	8	-	1
Rubber factories,	15	5	26	13	13	44	8	2	4	383	1	127
Straw workers,	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies,	5	3	3	2	2	18	-	2	-	23	-	3
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	7	1	19	12	12	25	4	6	-	49	1	48
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	7	1	6	5	5	26	3	2	1	37	-	38
Water Transportation.	8	16	27	3	3	156	-	1	-	515	1	58
Water transportation,	8	16	27	3	3	156	-	1	-	515	1	58

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.											
	Falls — Con.					Gears.	Glass.		HAND LABOR.			
	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaffolding, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stairways.		Miscellaneous.	Bottles and Miscellaneous.	Windows.	Caught by Material.	Flying Particles from Hammering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	8	68	29	64	42	671	20	27	32	1,535	72	250
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	3	25	21	14	13	216	6	5	2	479	34	103
Livery stables,	-	-	-	5	1	8	-	-	-	6	-	2
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	-	3	1	19	13	99	8	6	1	297	4	56
Street railways,	4	18	2	4	10	100	5	8	28	139	12	25
Steam railroads,	1	22	5	22	5	248	1	8	1	614	22	64
Express Companies.												
Express companies,	-	1	-	4	8	72	-	2	-	200	-	25
Telegraph and Telephone.	15	10	-	4	14	35	-	2	-	27	-	16
Telegraph and telephone,	15	10	-	4	14	35	-	2	-	27	-	16
Miscellaneous Transportation.												
Other persons in transportation,	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	4	-	18	-	2
	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	4	-	18	-	2
Trade.												
Banking and brokerage,	-	81	25	163	215	555	9	116	5	835	10	379
Insurance,	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Real estate,	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	1	-	1	-	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	-	18	8	3	16	496	-	2	-	11	-	9
Stockyards,	-	57	14	143	189	189	9	111	5	749	10	359
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	12	3	20	-	1	-	67	-	5

Other persons in trade, Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	-	4	2	4	3	11	-	1	-	7	-	4
Professional Service.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional service (all kinds),	-	13	4	14	24	30	1	5	2	20	1	10
	-	13	4	14	24	30	1	5	2	20	1	10
Domestic and Personal Service.	-	24	3	88	98	61	1	55	10	76	-	144
Occupations not in industries,	-	22	2	82	90	51	1	54	9	69	-	140
Laundries and laundry work,	-	2	1	6	8	10	-	1	1	7	-	4
Totals,	44	745	606	1,545	864	3,810	909	465	171	9,204	270	4,365

[illegible]

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	HAND LABOR — Con.		HOISTS.			Illness.	Infection from Trivial Cuts, Burns, etc.	LATHES.		
	Strains from Lifting, etc.	Struck by Tools.	Breaking Parts.	Falling Loads.	Miscellaneous.			Woodworking.	Metal Working.	Milling Machines.
Liquors and Beverages.										
Breweries,	33	6	1	1	3	1	11	—	—	—
Distilleries,	32	6	1	1	3	1	9	—	—	—
Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lumber and its Remanufacture.										
Box makers (wood),	72	75	1	—	—	1	128	25	6	1
Furniture,	11	9	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Pianos and organs,	21	15	—	—	—	1	45	5	1	—
Saw and planing mills,	7	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	—
Other woodworkers,	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other woodworkers,	27	36	1	—	—	—	54	10	3	1
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.										
Brass mills,	31	24	—	—	2	2	43	—	32	6
Clock factories,	3	2	—	—	1	1	9	—	2	2
Copper factories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gold and silver workers,	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Jewelry factories,	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	11	1
Lead and zinc factories,	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—
Tin-plate factories,	4	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Watch factories,	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	1
Brass and copper,	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—
Other metal workers,	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper.										
Box makers (paper),	91	34	2	—	3	3	70	1	2	3
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
paper bags, etc.,	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—

Paper mills,	72	28	2	3	3	58	—	—	2	—	—	24
Pulp mills,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other papers,	9	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Printing and Bookbinding.												
Printing and publishing establishments, .	23	5	—	—	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	15
	23	5	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	15
Textiles.												
Carpet mills,	435	163	6	5	18	447	—	—	20	—	—	421
Cotton mills,	11	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	205	91	1	2	11	215	—	—	10	—	—	244
Hemp and jute mills,	36	9	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	19
Knitting mills,	8	5	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	12
Lace and embroidery makers,	10	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	10
Linen mills,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works,	8	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and cordage factories,	23	11	1	—	1	17	—	—	3	—	—	21
Sail, awning and tent makers,	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	1
Silk mills,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Woollen and worsted mills,	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not specified textile workers,	109	32	2	1	4	111	—	—	3	—	—	78
	19	5	—	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	15
Miscellaneous Industries.												
Broom and brush makers,	338	210	4	7	21	294	1	1	71	36	—	262
Burton makers,	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cigars,	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Electric light and power companies, .	21	19	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Electrical supplies,	113	65	1	4	4	96	—	—	58	26	—	23
Gas works,	38	25	1	1	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	59
Oil works,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Rubber factories,	105	41	1	1	8	78	—	—	4	7	—	1
Straw workers,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	69
Tobacco,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gas and electric companies,	11	13	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	25	22	—	—	—	57	—	—	5	2	—	23
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	17	19	—	1	—	27	1	1	3	1	—	18
Water Transportation.												
Water transportation,	21	48	4	23	71	25	1	—	—	—	—	127
	21	48	4	23	71	25	1	—	—	—	—	127

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	HAND LABOR —		HOISTS.			Illness.	Infection from Trivial Cuts, Burns, etc.	LATHES.		Miscellaneous (Unclassified).
	Strains from Lifting, etc.	Struck by Tools.	Breaking Parts.	Falling Loads.	Miscellaneous.			Wood-working.	Metal Working.	
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	442	462	7	8	63	15	212	—	8	2
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., . . .	119	199	4	2	42	5	92	—	—	1
Livery stables,	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, . . .	94	45	—	3	7	—	65	—	1	—
Street railways,	94	74	1	—	4	8	27	—	3	—
Steam railroads,	133	142	2	3	10	2	27	—	4	—
Express Companies.	86	7	—	1	2	—	11	—	—	—
Express companies,	86	7	—	1	2	—	11	—	—	—
Telegraph and Telephone.	28	12	—	1	1	5	5	—	—	—
Telegraph and telephone,	28	12	—	1	1	5	5	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Transportation.	8	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other persons in transportation,	8	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Trade.	415	217	5	20	41	10	297	—	—	—
Banking and brokerage,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance,	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Real estate,	16	2	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade,	364	206	5	20	40	6	270	—	—	—
Stockyards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	19	6	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—

Other persons in trade, Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	15	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Professional Service.													-
Professional service (all kinds),	10	4	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	16
	10	4	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	16
Domestic and Personal Service.													
Occupations not in industries,	50	15	-	-	1	1	79	64	-	-	-	-	154
Laundries and laundry work,	40	14	-	-	1	1	64	15	-	-	-	-	146
	10	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	8
Totals,	3,456	2,381	63	116	354	133	3,188	6	34	521	260	2,919	

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.												
	NAILS.		Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	PRESSES.			RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.				
	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.				Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coup- ling or Un- coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles.	
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- bandry and Ice Harvesting.													
Agriculture,	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry,	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice harvesting,	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.													
Mining,	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying,	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Trades.													
Building and hand trades,	124	490	-	-	17	1	-	-	5	-	1	4	-
	124	490	-	-	17	1	-	-	5	-	1	4	-
Chemical and Allied Products.													
Fertilizer makers,	14	17	-	1	-	2	-	-	30	-	1	1	-
Paint makers,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	6	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Soap makers,	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Other chemical workers,	6	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.													
Brick makers,	2	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Potteries,	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

CAUSE.												
INDUSTRIES.	NAILS.		Planers (Metal).	Playing and Footling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	PRESSES.			RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.			
	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.				Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coup- ling or Un- coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles.
Liquors and Beverages.												
Breweries,	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilleries,	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.												
Box makers (wood),	21	39	5	-	2	-	-	28	-	-	1	-
Furniture,	3	13	2	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Pianos and organs,	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Saw and planing mills,	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	16	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	1	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.												
Brass mills,	2	10	-	-	1	5	2	207	-	-	-	-
Clock factories,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
Copper factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
Jewelry factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-
Lead and zinc factories,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tin-plate factories,	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
Watch factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Brass and copper,	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	84	-	-	-	-
Other metal workers,	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper.												
Box makers (paper),	11	36	1	-	-	1	14	51	-	-	-	-
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	1	-	-	-	4	8	8	-	-	-	-
	-	6	-	-	-	1	5	19	-	-	-	-

Paper mills,	11	27	1							4	16
Pulp mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other papers,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Printing and Bookbinding.	3	11	2						92	21	21
Printing and publishing establishments,	3	11	2						92		
Textiles.	72	245	2	7	1	1			2	28	2
Carpet mills,	2	3	2	1					1		
Cotton mills,	37	153	2	3	1	1			1	11	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	3	17	-	-	-	-			-	4	
Hemp and jute mills,	-	-	-	1	-	-			-	-	
Knitting mills,	3	3	-	-	-	-			-	1	
Lace and embroidery makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Linen mills,	1	-	-	1	-	-			-	-	
Print works,	-	9	-	-	-	-			1	-	
Rope and cordage factories,	1	1	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Sail, awning and tent makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Silk mills,	1	2	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Woolen and worsted mills,	19	51	-	1	-	-			-	6	6
Not specified textile workers,	5	4	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Miscellaneous Industries.	34	96	3	1	3	17			8	304	1
Broom and brush makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Button makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	12	
Cigars,	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	1	
Electric light and power companies,	-	4	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Electrical supplies,	4	27	2	-	2	12			1	93	1
Gas works,	2	15	-	-	-	-			1	-	
Oil works,	-	1	-	-	-	-			-	1	
Rubber factories,	16	23	1	-	-	1			3	24	
Straw workers,	1	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Gas and electric companies,	1	6	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	7	8	-	1	1	3			1	135	
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	3	11	-	-	-	1			2	38	
Water Transportation.	20	16	-	-	1	-			1	-	
Water transportation,	20	16	-	-	1	-			1	-	

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.										Acci- dents caused by Ma- chinery Pec- uliar to Special Indus- tries.
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT — Con.				Saws.	Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coup- lings, etc.	VEHICLES.				Wood Molders, Shapers, Mortis- ing Ma- chines, etc.
	Hoisting and convey- ing Outfits.	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	Colli- sions.	Miscel- laneous.			Animal- drawn.	Self- propel- led.	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	Colli- sions between Vehicles.	
Liquors and Beverages.											
Breweries,	-	-	1	1	1	2	45	18	4	3	26
Distilleries,	-	-	1	1	1	1	41	14	4	-	17
Other liquor and beverage workers,	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	3	9
Lumber and its Remanufacture.											
Box makers (wood),	-	1	1	-	402	10	28	6	25	-	106
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	119	1	10	1	8	-	18
Pianos and organs,	-	-	-	-	57	1	6	-	7	-	18
Saw and planing mills,	-	-	1	-	29	2	1	1	4	-	45
Other woodworkers,	-	-	-	-	50	6	4	2	2	-	9
	-	1	-	-	147	6	7	4	4	-	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.											
Brass mills,	-	-	-	-	10	5	1	2	15	-	87
Clock factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Copper factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gold and silver workers,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	5
Jewelry factories,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	6
Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tin-plate factories,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2
Watch factories,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	14
Brass and copper,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	-	3
Other metal workers,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	9
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Paper.											
Box makers (paper),	-	-	-	2	20	32	13	5	50	-	356
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	107
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	40

Paper mills,	1	13	31	10	5	41	-	6	162
Pulp mills,	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	3
Other papers,	-	3	1	1	-	4	-	-	44
Printing and Bookbinding.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing establishments, .	-	9	1	1	4	13	1	-	58
	-	9	1	1	4	13	1	-	58
Textiles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpet mills,	1	44	233	36	11	216	2	16	2,900
Cotton mills,	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	1	72
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	-	19	145	15	6	119	-	5	1,638
Hemp and jute mills,	-	4	11	3	-	16	2	2	95
Knitting mills,	1	4	1	2	-	5	-	-	78
Lace and embroidery makers,	-	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	91
Linen mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Print works,	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	32
Rope and cordage factories,	-	-	8	2	-	12	-	1	54
Sail, awning and tent makers,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
Silk mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Silk mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Woolen and worsted mills,	-	10	43	-	5	52	-	6	664
Not specified textile workers,	-	4	13	3	-	5	-	1	120
Miscellaneous Industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broom and brush makers,	1	136	24	47	48	139	3	35	515
Button makers,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	10
Cigars,	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Electric light and power companies,	-	-	-	2	17	2	1	-	1
Electrical supplies,	-	20	8	-	2	37	-	6	5
Gas works,	-	-	1	17	17	9	1	-	101
Oil works,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Rubber factories,	-	9	8	5	4	65	1	5	197
Straw workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies,	-	-	-	7	4	4	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	-	54	2	4	1	7	-	19	111
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	1	18	3	9	1	14	-	4	71
Water Transportation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation,	-	1	-	3	1	129	-	-	1
	-	1	-	3	1	129	-	-	1

Other persons in trade, Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	5	1	-	-	3
Professional Service.													
Professional service (all kinds),	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	6	3	-	1	13
Domestic and Personal Service.													
Occupations not in industries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	23	4	7	-	71
Laundries and laundry work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	1	2	-	47
Totals,	31	61	72	456	934	471	1,738	832	1,339	135	479	6,967	

Paper.	
Box makers (paper),	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1
Paper mills,	-
Pulp mills,	-
Other papers,	-
Printing and Bookbinding.	
Printing and publishing establishments, .	1
	1
Textiles.	
Carpet mills,	-
Cotton mills,	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	-
Hemp and jute mills,	-
Knitting mills,	-
Lace and embroidery makers,	-
Linen mills,	-
Print works,	-
Rope and cordage factories,	-
Sail, awning and tent makers,	-
Silk mills,	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	-
Not specified textile workers,	-
Miscellaneous Industries.	
Broom and brush makers,	5
Button makers,	-
Cigars,	-
Electric light and power companies, .	1
Electrical supplies,	-
Gas works,	2
Oil works,	-
Rubber factories,	-
Straw workers,	-
Tobacco,	-
Gas and electric companies,	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occu- pations, "not specified" manufacturing workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	2

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.

Brick makers,
 Potteries,
 Tile makers,
 Glass makers, workers,
 Lime, cement and gypsum,
 Marble and stone cutters,

1
1
—
—
1
1

Clothing.

Clothing makers,
 Corset makers,
 Glove makers,
 Hat makers (wool or felt),
 Shirt, collar and cuff makers,

1
—
—
1
—

Food and Kindred Products.

Bakeries,
 Butter and cheese makers,
 Candy,
 Fish curers and packers,
 Flour and grain mills,
 Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,
 Slaughter and packing houses,
 Sugar makers and refiners,
 Other food preparers,

1
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1
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—

Iron and Steel and their Products.

Agricultural implements,
 Automobile factories,
 Car and railroad shops,
 Foundries and metal working,
 Iron and steel mills,
 Ship and boat building,
 Wagons and carriages,
 Other iron and steel workers,

26
4
—
—
6
1
5
10

Leather and its Finished Products.

Harness and saddle makers and repairers,
 Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,
 Shoes,
 Tanneries,
 Trunk makers,

9
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—
—
9
—
—

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).						HARMFUL CONDITIONS.						CAUSE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Brass.	Dusts.	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	Hides (Anthrax).	Lead.	Compressed Air.	Extreme Cold.	Extreme Heat.	Eye Strain.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occupational Neuroses," Blows, Vibration, Pressure, etc., causing Injuries to Nerves, Muscles and Bones.	Miscellaneous.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers, Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers, Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Clock factories, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Jewelry factories, Lead and zinc factories, Tin-plate factories,	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

TABLE III. — *Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.						HARMFUL CONDITIONS.					
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).											
	Brass.	Dusts.	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	Hides (Anthrax).	Lead.	Compressed Air.	Extreme Cold.	Extreme Heat.	Eye Strain.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occupational" Neuroses, Blows, Vibration, Pressure, etc., causing Injuries to Nerves, Muscles and Bones.	Miscellaneous.	
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Water Transportation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Water transportation,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	—	1	3	—	1	333	21	7	2	3	2	2
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	—	1	3	—	—	333	11	2	1	1	1	1
Livery stables,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Truck transfer, cab and hack companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Street railways,	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	1	1
Steam railroads,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Express Companies.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Express companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Telegraph and Telephone.	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Telegraph and telephone,	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1

TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							
	ELECTRICITY.		ELEVATORS.				EXCAVATING.	
	Flashes and Short Circuits.	Shocks.	Other Generator and Motor Accidents.	Caught between Car and Shaft.	Caught underneath or on Top of Car.	Falling Car.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	Miscellaneous.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.								
Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Forestry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ice harvesting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.								
Quarrying,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
							1	-
Building Trades.								
Building and hand trades,	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
							1	-
Chemical and Allied Products.								
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other chemical workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.								
Brick makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Marble and stone cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.								
Bakeries,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Candy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fish curers and packers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	ELECTRICITY.			ELEVATORS.				EXCAVATING.		
	Flashes and Short Circuits.	Shocks.	Other Generator and Motor Accidents.	Caught between Car and Shaft.	Caught Underneath or on Top of Car.	Falling Car.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	Miscellaneous.	Blasting and Cave-in. Drilling.	Miscellaneous.
Miscellaneous Industries.										
Electric light and power companies,	2	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical supplies,	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas works,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber factories,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transportation.										
Water transportation,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.										
Livery stables,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Street railways,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Steam railroads,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Express Companies.										
Express companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph and Telephone.										
Telegraph and telephone,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Miscellaneous Transportation.												
Other persons in transportation, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trade.												
Real estate, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wholesale and retail trade, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other persons in trade, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Professional Service.												
Professional service (all kinds), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic and Personal Service.												
Occupations not in industries, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Laundries and laundry work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals,	3	20	1	9	4	1	14	2	4	4	1	1

TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Explo- sions (Other than Boilers).	Falling Material from Over- head.	CAUSE.																
			FALLS.																
			Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Obstruc- tions.	From Per- manent Struc- tures.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scat- folding, etc.	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stair- ways.	Miscel- laneous.									
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.																			
Agriculture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Forestry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Animal husbandry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ice harvesting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.																			
Quarrying,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Trades.																			
Building and hand trades,	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chemical and Allied Products.																			
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other chemical workers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.																			
Brick makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marble and stone cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.																			
Bakeries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish curers and packers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

Trade.												
Real estate,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other persons in trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professional Service.												
Professional service (all kinds),	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Personal Service.												
Occupations not in industries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laundries and laundry work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals,	9	3	8	1	12	11	20	1	3	30		

Trade.

Real estate,
 Wholesale and retail trade,
 Warehouses and cold-storage plants,
 Other persons in trade,

3

4

-

-

-

1

4

-

1

-

-

Professional Service.

Professional service (all kinds),

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

Domestic and Personal Service.

Occupations not in industries,
 Laundries and laundry work,

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

1

-

Totals,

23

10

1

3

2

6

19

1

10

3

1

Iron and Steel and their Products.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.							
	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	Presses and Drop, and Miscellaneous (Presse).	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.				Saws.	Shafting, Set Screws, Couplings, etc.
			Con-pling or un-coupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco-motives.	Struck over by Car or Loco-motive.	Col-lisions.	Miscel-laneous.	
Miscellaneous Industries — Con.								
Gas works,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil works,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber factories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Water Transportation.								
Water transportation,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.								
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	5	—	4	6	37	1	7	—
Livery stables,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street railways,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam railroads,	—	—	4	6	37	1	7	—
Express Companies.								
Express companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph and Telephone.								
Telegraph and telephone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								1
								1

INDUSTRIES.

Miscellaneous Transportation.												
Other persons in transportation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Trade.												
Real estate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	3
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	9	3
Other persons in trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Professional Service.												
Professional service (all kinds),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic and Personal Service.												
Occupations not in industries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Laundries and laundry work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals,	6	1	4	7	49	1	8	3	7	25	14	

Iron and Steel and their Products.

Agricultural implements,
 Automobile factories,
 Foundries and metal working,
 Iron and steel mills,
 Wagons and carriages,
 Other iron and steel workers,

1

Leather and its Finished Products.

Shoes,
 Tanneries,
 Trunk makers,

3

2

1

Liquors and Beverages.

Breweries,

Lumber and its Remanufacture.

Furniture,
 Other woodworkers,

1

1

Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.

Brass mills,
 Tin-plate factories,

1

1

Paper.

Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,
 Paper mills,

1

1

Printing and Bookbinding.

Printing and publishing establishments,

Textiles.

Cotton mills,
 Dyeing and finishing textiles,
 Print works,
 Rope and cordage factories,
 Woolen and worsted mills,
 Not specified textile workers,

1

1

Miscellaneous Industries.

Electric light and power companies,
 Electrical supplies,

1

TABLE IV. — *Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	CAUSE.									
	VEHICLES — Con.			Acci- dents caused by Ma- chinery Pecu- liar to Special Indus- tries.	STREET RAILWAYS.					
	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	Col- lisions between Ve- hicles.	Caught between Cars (Other than while Coup- ling).		Col- lisions between Car and Vehicle.	Coup- ling Cars.	Falls from Cars (Other than off Running Boards).	Frogs, Guard Rails, Switches, etc. (Foot caught).	Pit- room Acci- dents.	Running Boards, lost Hold.
Miscellaneous Industries — Con.										
Gas works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Oil works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas and electric companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical indus- tries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Transportation.										
Water transportation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.										
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2
Livery stables,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street railways,	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2
Steam railroads,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Express Companies.										
Express companies,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph and Telephone.										
Telegraph and telephone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Iron and Steel and their Products.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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[illegible]

TABLE V. — *Occurrence of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Months of the Year, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

MONTHS.													Number of Accidents.
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,837
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,303
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,310
October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,436
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,602
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,862
January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,062
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,745
March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,372
April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,413
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,121
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,604
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67,717

TABLE VI. — *Occurrence of Fatal Injuries by Months and Days of the Month, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

DAYS OF THE MONTH.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
1,	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	4	13
2,	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	11
3,	-	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	4	20
4,	-	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	20
5,	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	8
6,	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	3	1	2	15
7,	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	12
8,	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	17
9,	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	-	2	-	2	1	19
10,	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	17
11,	-	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	-	18
12,	2	2	1	1	1	-	2	6	-	-	2	-	17
13,	3	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	15
14,	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	17
15,	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	16
16,	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	4	4	19
17,	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	3	18
18,	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	-	-	13
19,	-	1	1	3	1	-	2	4	-	-	2	4	18
20,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	3	2	1	16
21,	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	10
22,	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	2	14
23,	2	-	-	1	2	5	1	1	4	-	-	1	17
24,	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	6	19
25,	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	12
26,	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	14
27,	1	4	3	1	3	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	19
28,	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	10
29,	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	13
30,	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	12
31,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Totals,	22	44	35	36	37	41	34	51	46	34	40	43	463

TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.						BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.											
Agriculture,	418	1	1	45	101	102	93	54	23	15	404
Forestry,	119	1	1	10	31	25	31	15	7	4	116
Animal husbandry,	90			4	35	26	16	8	1	10	80
Ice harvesting,	34			6	1	4	11	6	6		34
	175			27	34	45	35	25	9	1	174
Extraction of Minerals.											
Mining,	299			14	76	97	70	32	10	11	288
Quarrying,	2				2						2
	297			14	74	97	70	32	10	11	286
Building Trades.											
Building and hand trades,	5,333	6	9	424	1,663	1,472	1,089	543	139	26	5,313
	5,333	6	9	424	1,663	1,472	1,089	543	139	26	5,313
Chemical and Allied Products.											
Fertilizer makers,	981	95	5	130	408	271	166	73	23	44	1,032
Paint makers,	85	1	1	5	21	29	17	12	1	6	80
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	34			3	11	11	4	4	1		34
Soap makers,	367	67	3	75	179	95	58	21	3	23	411
Other chemical workers,	43	6	1	7	13	8	15	5	1	3	46
	452	21	1	40	184	128	72	31	17	12	461
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.											
Brick makers,	468	1	1	31	147	137	96	38	19	15	454
Potteries,	31			7	20	25	16	6	7	3	78
Tile makers,	17				3	3	4	2	1	3	14
Glass makers, workers,	5	1		1	5						6
Lime, cement and gypsum,	48			5	21	10	11	1		1	47
Marble and stone cutters,	114			3	40	49	16	4	2	5	109
	203		1	15	54	50	49	25	9	3	200
Clothing.											
Clothing makers,	126	138	6	71	91	55	23	11	7	107	157
Corset makers,	83	83	1	47	60	34	16	6	2	58	108
	8	22	5	10	6	7	1		1	16	14

TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
Clothing — Con.											
Glove makers,	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hat makers (wool or felt),	22	5	—	1	11	4	3	5	3	6	21
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	13	25	—	11	14	10	2	—	1	26	12
Food and Kindred Products.											
Bakeries,	1,308	151	8	187	541	327	221	115	60	56	1,403
Butter and cheese makers,	329	34	4	55	155	77	50	14	8	20	343
Candy,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fish curers and packers,	163	86	2	71	96	43	20	12	5	10	239
Flour and grain mills,	76	10	1	12	19	10	11	20	13	9	77
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	17	—	—	—	4	7	3	2	1	—	17
Slaughter and packing houses,	7	3	—	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	10
Sugar makers and refiners,	457	1	—	16	165	123	95	43	16	13	445
Other food preparers,	107	—	—	2	42	22	21	13	7	1	106
Iron and Steel and their Products.	151	17	1	29	57	43	19	9	10	3	165
Agricultural implements,	12,887	150	82	1,636	5,233	3,243	1,773	744	326	2,724	10,313
Automobile factories,	107	—	1	7	36	27	22	7	7	31	76
Car and railroad shops,	559	8	5	122	215	130	57	30	8	64	503
Foundries and metal working,	109	1	—	7	40	33	18	5	7	41	69
Iron and steel mills,	7,004	36	34	900	2,736	1,706	1,007	448	209	821	6,219
Ship and boat building,	582	9	4	102	231	139	83	16	5	82	509
Wagons and carriages,	63	—	1	39	230	165	112	43	20	194	415
Other iron and steel workers,	3,853	96	37	450	1,732	1,019	458	187	66	1,491	63
Leather and its Finished Products.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	3,486	461	106	816	1,476	783	442	246	78	1,505	2,442
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	33	10	1	7	19	8	3	4	1	11	32
Shoes,	77	5	3	24	33	13	8	1	—	18	64
Tanners,	2,481	429	93	694	1,082	518	303	167	53	1,342	1,568
Trunk makers,	888	17	9	88	341	243	126	74	24	132	773
	7	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	2	5

Liquors and Beverages.									
Breweries,	503	2	1	18	94	147	132	88	25
Distilleries,	414	2	—	7	62	121	122	82	22
Other liquor and beverage workers,	81	—	1	10	31	22	9	—	1
Lumber and its Manufacture.									
Box makers (wood),	2,073	47	38	336	612	451	327	238	118
Furniture,	418	7	6	67	113	106	67	42	24
Pianos and organs,	479	28	9	89	147	117	77	45	23
Saw and planing mills,	199	6	2	36	58	34	34	27	14
Other woodworkers,	174	—	2	20	51	34	20	25	12
	803	6	19	124	243	164	115	99	45
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.									
Brass mills,	915	81	10	193	371	205	115	75	27
Clock factories,	78	13	—	19	26	25	9	8	4
Copper factories,	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Gold and silver workers,	49	3	1	3	15	19	8	4	—
Jewelry factories,	74	3	1	12	33	7	10	10	4
Lead and zinc factories,	124	27	5	52	47	19	15	9	4
Tin-plate factories,	31	2	—	3	9	7	8	3	3
Watch factories,	70	2	1	13	42	11	2	3	—
Brass and copper,	21	16	—	8	15	2	3	7	2
Other metal workers,	145	1	—	5	50	46	29	13	3
	319	16	2	78	132	68	31	17	7
Paper.									
Box makers (paper),	1,351	240	8	344	580	278	211	114	56
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	104	79	1	69	61	30	14	5	3
Paper mills,	76	51	3	59	41	9	10	2	3
Pulp mills,	1,015	89	3	175	404	208	166	102	46
Other papers,	29	—	—	1	13	9	4	—	—
	127	21	1	40	61	22	17	3	4
Printing and Bookbinding.									
Printing and publishing establishments,	431	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
	431	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
Textiles.									
Carpet mills,	7,914	2,794	455	1,965	3,520	2,193	1,468	765	342
Cotton mills,	153	52	18	51	61	31	26	11	7
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	4,332	1,738	287	1,123	2,012	1,263	805	404	176
Hemp and jute mills,	500	36	3	79	30	112	75	30	32
Knitting mills,	118	113	10	45	97	47	25	5	2
	166	104	6	81	86	41	30	21	5
Total.									
	503	2	1	18	94	147	132	88	25
	414	2	—	7	62	121	122	82	22
	81	—	1	10	31	22	9	—	1
	2,073	47	38	336	612	451	327	238	118
	418	7	6	67	113	106	67	42	24
	479	28	9	89	147	117	77	45	23
	199	6	2	36	58	34	34	27	14
	174	—	2	20	51	34	20	25	12
	803	6	19	124	243	164	115	99	45
	915	81	10	193	371	205	115	75	27
	78	13	—	19	26	25	9	8	4
	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	49	3	1	3	15	19	8	4	—
	74	3	1	12	33	7	10	10	4
	124	27	5	52	47	19	15	9	4
	31	2	—	3	9	7	8	3	3
	70	2	1	13	42	11	2	3	—
	21	16	—	8	15	2	3	7	2
	145	1	—	5	50	46	29	13	3
	319	16	2	78	132	68	31	17	7
	1,351	240	8	344	580	278	211	114	56
	104	79	1	69	61	30	14	5	3
	76	51	3	59	41	9	10	2	3
	1,015	89	3	175	404	208	166	102	46
	29	—	—	1	13	9	4	—	—
	127	21	1	40	61	22	17	3	4
	431	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
	431	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
	7,914	2,794	455	1,965	3,520	2,193	1,468	765	342
	153	52	18	51	61	31	26	11	7
	4,332	1,738	287	1,123	2,012	1,263	805	404	176
	500	36	3	79	30	112	75	30	32
	118	113	10	45	97	47	25	5	2
	166	104	6	81	86	41	30	21	5
	503	2	1	18	94	147	132	88	25
	416	—	—	7	62	121	122	82	22
	8	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—
	81	—	1	10	31	22	9	6	2
	1,919	201	38	336	612	451	327	238	118
	404	7	6	67	113	106	67	42	24
	418	28	9	89	147	117	77	45	23
	183	6	2	36	58	34	34	27	14
	170	—	2	20	51	34	20	25	12
	744	6	19	124	243	164	115	99	45
	884	81	10	193	371	205	115	75	27
	70	13	—	19	26	25	9	8	4
	4	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
	49	3	1	3	15	19	8	4	—
	75	3	1	12	33	7	10	10	4
	131	27	5	52	47	19	15	9	4
	32	2	—	3	9	7	8	3	3
	59	2	1	13	42	11	2	3	—
	21	16	—	8	15	2	3	7	2
	136	1	—	5	50	46	29	13	3
	307	16	2	78	132	68	31	17	7
	1,434	240	8	344	580	278	211	114	56
	127	79	1	69	61	30	14	5	3
	85	51	3	59	41	9	10	2	3
	1,056	89	3	175	404	208	166	102	46
	29	—	—	1	13	9	4	—	—
	137	21	1	40	61	22	17	3	4
	474	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
	474	51	15	131	152	82	65	20	17
	7,815	2,794	455	1,965	3,520	2,193	1,468	765	342
	125	52	18	51	61	31	26	11	7
	4,217	1,738	287	1,123	2,012	1,263	805	404	176
	504	36	3	79	30	112	75	30	32
	107	113	10	45	97	47	25	5	2
	158	104	6	81	86	41	30	21	5

TABLE VII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.						BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.			
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.	
Textiles — Con.												
Lace and embroidery makers,	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Linen mills,	67	44	13	29	29	15	15	9	9	43	68	
Print works,	311	56	15	56	115	83	48	36	14	50	317	
Rope and cordage factories,	64	5	—	6	36	11	8	6	2	10	59	
Sail, awning and tent makers,	10	2	—	2	3	1	5	—	—	—	12	
Silk mills,	65	31	6	25	38	13	7	3	4	30	66	
Woolen and worsted mills,	1,809	503	83	384	704	485	353	215	88	467	1,845	
Not specified textile workers,	319	107	14	82	133	91	71	25	10	90	336	
Miscellaneous Industries.												
Broom and brush makers,	5,436	436	50	901	2,385	1,358	755	310	113	1,825	4,047	
Button makers,	29	10	—	13	9	9	6	2	—	11	28	
Cigars,	59	18	—	16	46	9	2	2	1	53	24	
Electric light and power companies,	39	3	—	3	11	6	9	11	2	27	15	
Electrical supplies,	307	136	—	17	122	97	53	15	4	2	306	
Gas works,	1,679	—	7	297	773	422	219	73	24	803	1,012	
Gas works,	504	—	—	29	176	148	106	28	17	—	504	
Oil works,	32	1	—	—	12	14	4	1	2	—	33	
Rubber factories,	1,476	114	12	189	746	368	175	73	27	651	939	
Straw workers,	12	6	—	1	3	4	6	3	1	6	12	
Tobacco,	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	
Gas and electric companies,	175	—	—	6	70	44	28	21	6	—	175	
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	669	104	24	232	242	122	91	45	17	195	578	
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	451	43	6	98	173	115	54	36	12	77	417	
Water Transportation.												
Water transportation,	1,375	3	1	45	476	427	281	115	33	98	1,289	
Water transportation,	1,375	3	1	45	476	427	281	115	33	98	1,289	

TABLE VIII. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	14	-	-	1	3	3	4	1	2	-	14
Agriculture,	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
Forestry,	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Animal husbandry,	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Ice harvesting,	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Extraction of Minerals.	6	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	6
Quarrying,	6	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	6
Building Trades.	55	-	-	3	12	11	17	10	2	-	55
Building and hand trades,	55	-	-	3	12	11	17	10	2	-	55
Chemical and Allied Products.	13	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	3	-	13
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4
Other chemical workers,	9	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	2	-	9
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	6	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Brick makers,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lime, cement and gypsum,	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Marble and stone cutters,	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Food and Kindred Products.	12	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	3	-	12
Bakeries,	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	4
Candy,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fish curers and packers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Slaughter and packing houses,	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	6
Iron and Steel and their Products.	25	-	-	2	5	5	11	1	1	1	24
Agricultural implements,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Automobile factories,	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4
Foundries and metal working,	13	-	-	1	3	2	6	1	-	-	13
Iron and steel mills,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Wagons and carriages,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other iron and steel workers,	5	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	4

TABLE VIII. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	SEX.		AGE PERIODS.							BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece-workers.	Time-workers.
Water Transportation.	11	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	—	11
Water transportation,	11	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	—	11
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	142	—	—	1	38	27	32	30	14	1	141
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	45	—	—	—	12	12	9	8	4	—	45
Livery stables,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	15	—	—	—	3	3	4	3	2	—	15
Street railways,	20	—	—	—	8	3	5	4	—	—	20
Steam railroads,	60	—	—	1	15	9	14	13	8	1	59
Express Companies.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Express companies,	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Telegraph and Telephone.	6	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	6
Telegraph and telephone,	6	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	6
Miscellaneous Transportation.	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Other persons in transportation,	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Trade.	59	—	—	6	9	14	11	13	6	—	59
Real estate,	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6
Wholesale and retail trade,	44	—	—	5	8	12	7	9	3	—	44
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	5
Other persons in trade,	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	4
Professional Service.	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Professional service (all kinds),	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
Domestic and Personal Service.	8	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	3	—	9
Occupations not in industries,	7	1	—	—	3	2	2	—	3	—	8
Laundries and laundry work,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals,	460	3	3	18	104	98	106	89	45	9	454

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.		\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.												
Agriculture,	4	8	6	16	24	29	157	14	43	61	14	
Forestry,	2	5	2	7	14	11	40	6	7	7	2	
Animal husbandry,	1	3	2	3	3	7	22	1	7	23	6	
Ice harvesting,	—	—	1	3	—	10	3	3	—	9	2	
Extraction of Minerals.												
Mining,	1	—	2	7	22	20	86	28	37	34	7	
Quarrying,	1	—	2	7	22	19	86	—	1	—	—	
Building and hand trades,	43	19	38	88	77	255	1,023	123	483	494	198	
Building Trades.	43	19	38	88	77	255	1,023	123	483	494	198	
Chemical and Allied Products.												
Fertilizer makers,	35	22	54	39	82	92	190	71	99	92	51	
Paint makers,	2	—	—	1	8	24	27	1	3	5	3	
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	10	10	37	25	21	19	48	29	41	38	18	
Soap makers,	3	2	4	3	7	6	8	3	8	2	1	
Other chemical workers,	18	10	13	9	39	41	102	34	43	42	27	
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.												
Brick makers,	7	5	6	9	41	50	105	16	44	36	11	
Potteries,	1	—	1	—	2	13	31	1	16	4	1	
Tile makers,	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	
Glass makers, workers,	1	1	1	—	1	1	7	—	4	7	1	
Lime, cement and gypsum,	—	1	1	—	2	2	43	7	10	6	1	
Marble and stone cutters,	4	4	3	6	10	13	22	4	12	16	7	
Clothing.												
Clothing makers,	35	27	36	31	23	16	13	4	6	20	7	
Corset makers,	22	19	21	16	18	6	7	4	2	12	5	
Glove makers,	9	4	4	6	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	
Hat makers (wool or felt),	1	2	1	3	—	2	1	—	2	7	—	
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	3	2	8	5	3	5	5	—	—	1	2	

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Food and Kindred Products.											
Bakeries,	99	48	71	85	172	120	240	85	141	129	58
Butter and cheese makers,	19	14	20	31	39	17	45	12	31	40	21
Candy,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curers and packers,	59	21	33	29	17	14	15	6	12	9	4
Flour and grain mills,	3	6	4	4	8	5	19	5	10	5	5
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	1
Slaughter and packing houses,	3	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1
Sugar makers and refiners,	3	—	4	11	85	72	96	32	47	44	11
Other food preparers,	12	6	10	8	20	—	21	21	19	20	12
Iron and Steel and their Products.											
Agricultural implements,	285	203	270	758	1,058	1,681	1,713	708	1,039	1,167	522
Automobile factories,	1	1	6	8	8	10	16	8	15	15	3
Car and railroad shops,	10	16	23	37	22	30	67	39	54	14	14
Foundries and metal working,	164	98	105	395	747	1,068	973	394	578	550	255
Iron and steel mills,	8	6	34	40	34	57	109	34	42	44	11
Ship and boat building,	4	9	2	114	31	62	79	1	49	74	12
Wagons and carriages,	2	2	2	2	208	434	451	220	330	412	4
Other iron and steel workers,	96	73	94	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
Leather and its Finished Products.											
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	305	149	275	388	375	293	432	150	253	368	112
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	4	—	2	3	6	8	5	1	4	5	—
Shoes,	12	3	6	8	9	10	7	4	2	4	5
Tanneries,	273	126	213	275	189	164	301	88	201	292	82
Trunk makers,	16	19	52	101	171	111	119	57	46	66	24
Trunk makers,	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liquors and Beverages.											
Breweries,	2	1	2	4	9	5	31	9	37	48	41
Distilleries,	1	1	1	1	3	—	9	2	20	39	35
Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
Other liquor and beverage workers,	—	—	—	3	6	4	21	7	16	7	5
Lumber and its Remanufacture.											
Box makers (wood),	100	75	137	248	195	282	322	83	150	150	62
Furniture,	10	5	31	69	55	77	71	22	33	20	7
Furniture,	34	17	29	63	52	84	77	27	29	30	14

Pianos and organs,	14	7	22	22	15	10	15	15	10
Saw and planing mills,	3	2	8	14	27	2	16	22	8
Other woodworkers,	39	44	47	80	63	84	57	63	23
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.									
Brass mills,	56	35	52	130	95	90	46	69	20
Clock factories,	2	5	8	5	11	5	—	5	8
Copper factories,	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Gold and silver workers,	4	2	5	4	10	11	4	—	1
Jewelry factories,	20	11	6	11	4	5	2	12	1
Lead and zinc factories,	2	1	1	35	13	9	6	5	4
Tin-plate factories,	6	7	1	1	1	3	1	7	—
Watch factories,	3	3	8	10	10	3	5	8	1
Brass and copper,	—	5	5	4	2	2	3	2	1
Other metal workers,	18	—	2	21	13	9	15	14	4
			15	38	31	42	10	26	5
Paper.									
Box makers (paper),	81	69	70	136	156	253	75	90	47
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	29	15	21	23	12	19	5	7	3
Paper mills,	20	20	12	20	10	8	2	4	2
Pulp mills,	19	23	29	76	110	201	58	64	38
Other papers,	13	—	—	9	9	4	—	2	2
		11	8	12	15	21	10	13	2
Printing and Bookbinding.									
Printing and publishing establishments,	65	27	29	27	36	17	23	16	17
	65	27	29	27	36	17	23	16	17
Textiles.									
Carpet mills,	714	702	1,420	2,012	1,717	1,137	443	451	256
Cotton mills,	22	16	20	33	28	18	5	15	4
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	471	427	910	1,158	949	598	246	224	144
Hemp and jute mills,	8	16	73	128	109	75	17	23	13
Knitting mills,	20	41	32	25	6	32	10	10	—
Lace and embroidery makers,	29	22	44	42	39	25	10	14	6
Linen mills,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works,	16	12	15	17	11	10	7	2	2
Rope and cordage factories,	25	26	50	83	49	55	9	8	6
Sail, awning and tent makers,	4	4	9	11	12	15	3	3	—
Silk mills,	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills,	10	11	10	11	7	13	4	3	4
Not specified textile workers,	88	105	199	440	402	253	122	129	67
	20	20	56	62	70	43	22	17	10

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$5.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Miscellaneous Industries.											
Broom and brush makers,	245	154	203	354	473	586	699	339	483	461	276
Buiron makers,	6	4	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	4	—
Cigars,	18	5	6	8	6	8	4	6	4	7	2
Electric light and power companies,	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	5	—
Electrical supplies,	—	3	—	1	—	3	56	6	43	43	17
Gas works,	66	45	62	92	168	199	134	132	136	115	43
Oil works,	2	1	2	5	7	26	97	3	82	65	43
Rubber factories,	1	—	—	3	3	1	11	3	6	3	—
Straw workers,	48	29	50	114	157	189	192	84	93	101	50
Tobacco,	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	5	1	—
Gas and electric companies,	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	69	43	56	89	72	79	38	5	14	22	8
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	68	45	19
Water Transportation.											
Water transportation,	34	22	24	35	52	66	71	32	27	30	17
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.											
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	7	—	4	12	27	94	608	19	346	712	22
Livery stables,	3	2	—	2	18	8	48	7	21	12	3
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	15	3	7	34	52	82	331	126	248	164	217
Street railways,	—	4	2	3	12	108	135	100	182	151	113
Steam railroads,	8	13	33	35	103	321	285	117	544	129	163
Express Companies.											
Express companies,	4	—	1	8	18	36	74	147	175	112	27
Telegraph and Telephone.											
Telegraph and telephone,	9	3	5	10	8	6	29	5	22	33	3
Miscellaneous Transportation.											
Other persons in transportation,	—	2	—	3	3	5	23	2	11	38	5
	—	2	—	3	3	5	23	2	11	38	5

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$15.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.										
Agriculture,	9	12	3	6	4	-	1	3	2	3
Forestry,	3	5	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	2
Animal husbandry,	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	1
Ice harvesting,	1	1	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-
Ice harvesting,	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.										
Mining,	10	11	12	10	4	3	1	2	1	1
Quarrying,	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying,	10	11	12	10	4	3	1	2	1	1
Building Trades.										
Building and hand trades,	267	308	96	234	194	304	37	142	224	692
Building and hand trades,	267	308	96	234	194	304	37	142	224	692
Chemical and Allied Products.										
Fertilizer makers,	59	57	24	38	18	8	8	6	10	21
Paint makers,	4	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap makers,	24	23	17	26	5	5	6	5	9	18
Other chemical workers,	-	1	5	11	-	3	2	1	1	3
Other chemical workers,	30	27	5	11	12	-	-	-	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.										
Brick makers,	22	19	24	19	15	18	3	7	4	8
Potteries,	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Tile makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass makers, workers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	1	7	2	6	2	2	-	1	-	1
Marble and stone cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Marble and stone cutters,	13	10	22	13	12	16	3	4	4	5
Clothing.										
Clothing makers,	8	12	-	7	1	3	-	1	10	4
Corset makers,	5	6	-	6	1	3	-	1	8	4
Glove makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hat makers (wool or felt),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food and Kindred Products.

Bakeries,	35	71	12	41	9	11	5	3	11	12
Butter and cheese makers,	9	28	1	10	1	3	4	1	5	3
Candy,	3	7	3	7	1	3	1	—	2	2
Fish curers and packers,	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Flour and grain mills,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Slaughter and packing houses,	8	18	4	9	4	2	—	—	2	6
Sugar makers and refiners,	4	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other food preparers,	2	7	4	6	—	3	—	—	2	1

Iron and Steel and their Products.

Agricultural implements,	682	934	258	549	338	168	110	144	123	276
Automobile implements,	1	3	2	2	3	—	—	2	2	1
Car and railroad shops,	56	55	11	31	22	1	7	5	5	11
Foundries and metal working,	341	380	8	1	1	2	—	1	—	1
Iron and steel mills,	13	26	124	266	205	71	56	75	54	132
Ship and boat building,	49	68	13	27	14	9	4	9	8	43
Wagons and carriages,	5	8	2	17	19	3	2	8	2	3
Other iron and steel workers,	205	379	98	202	73	—	1	—	—	—

Leather and its Finished Products.

Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	116	253	40	147	39	43	32	31	69	77
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shoes,	89	193	2	127	36	39	30	29	1	—
Tanneries,	22	51	7	20	2	4	2	2	60	72
Trunk makers,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5

Liquors and Beverages.

Breweries,	74	65	35	75	24	19	2	11	3	8
Distilleries,	74	63	34	68	24	18	2	10	3	8
Other liquor and beverage workers,	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Lumber and its Remanufacture.

Box makers (wood),	63	90	19	42	21	34	8	14	13	12
Furniture,	6	10	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	1
Pianos and organs,	17	11	5	4	2	1	1	3	5	2
Saw and planing mills,	10	14	5	5	2	—	2	2	1	2
Other woodworkers,	5	9	1	3	4	4	1	2	2	1
	25	46	7	25	12	28	4	7	5	6

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.		\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.											
Brass mills,		28	38	5	23	11	9	2	15	11	15
Clock factories,		4	6	—	5	3	—	—	2	3	1
Copper factories,		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gold and silver workers,		2	4	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	1
Jewelry factories,		2	5	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Lead and zinc factories,		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Tin-plate factories,		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Watch factories,		3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and copper,		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other metal workers,		13	18	2	6	4	5	2	5	3	9
Paper.											
Box makers (paper),		33	55	10	32	25	4	10	3	1	11
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,		2	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paper mills,		4	4	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	1
Pulp mills,		22	39	8	28	22	4	8	3	1	10
Other papers,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Bookbinding.											
Printing and publishing establishments,		11	35	4	20	14	7	14	4	19	50
		11	35	4	20	14	7	14	4	19	50
Textiles.											
Carpet mills,		186	179	64	57	30	21	6	15	10	32
Cotton mills,		7	13	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dyeing and finishing textiles,		100	68	26	17	13	11	—	11	2	7
Hemp and jute mills,		3	14	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	3
Knitting mills,		1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace and embroidery makers,		2	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	1
Linen mills,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Print works,		—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and cordage factories,		4	9	4	1	4	—	1	—	—	5
Sail, awning and tent makers,		1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk mills,		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen and worsted mills,		4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not specified textile workers,		54	56	26	25	10	6	5	3	3	8
		9	13	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4

Miscellaneous Industries.									
Broom and brush makers,	299	375	158	216	146	78	60	50	71
Button makers,	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	136
Cigars,	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric light and power companies,	3	3	4	5	1	1	3	1	2
Electrical supplies,	27	44	6	11	27	2	15	6	8
Gas works,	132	117	87	73	33	22	10	14	25
Oil works,	24	42	16	26	14	3	10	3	7
Rubber factories,	1	1	32	60	47	37	26	18	1
Straw workers,	53	83	1	1	-	-	-	1	81
Tobacco,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Gas and electric companies,	16	34	2	11	8	-	-	-	1
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	18	21	15	15	8	10	3	4	2
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	21	25	6	11	7	3	1	3	6
Water transportation,	7	15	3	11	3	3	-	5	5
Water transportation,	7	15	3	11	3	3	-	5	7
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.									
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	398	986	216	437	413	150	124	181	332
Livery stables,	69	512	12	85	195	23	23	118	121
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	44	89	12	36	22	6	2	-	-
Street railways,	141	166	103	171	76	41	17	12	11
Steam railroads,	144	218	89	144	120	78	82	49	15
Express companies,	33	36	13	9	5	2	-	4	185
Express companies,	33	36	13	9	5	2	-	4	1
Telegraph and telephone,	31	43	7	15	25	4	13	23	1
Telegraph and telephone,	31	43	7	15	25	4	13	23	7
Miscellaneous Transportation.	1	1	2	1	4	-	1	-	7
Other persons in transportation,	1	1	2	1	4	-	1	-	-
Trade.									
Banking and brokerage,	143	272	75	144	48	43	25	15	67
Insurance,	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Real estate,	9	8	8	7	1	3	3	1	3
Wholesale and retail trade,	120	247	61	127	43	38	20	11	56
Stockyards,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IX. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Trade — Con.										
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	5	6	1	6	2	—	1	—	1	1
Other persons in trade,	8	9	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Service.										
Professional service (all kinds),	8	14	3	17	8	2	2	3	4	8
	8	14	3	17	8	2	2	3	4	8
Domestic and Personal Service.										
Domestic and Personal Service.	19	44	15	29	12	4	4	3	18	25
Occupations not in industries,	15	27	13	24	10	2	3	3	15	24
Laundries and laundry work,	4	17	2	5	2	2	1	—	3	1
Totals,	2,542	3,925	1,103	2,179	1,411	938	468	685	769	1,805

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.											
Agriculture,	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	4	—
Forestry,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Animal husbandry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Ice harvesting,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of Minerals.											
Quarrying,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Building Trades.											
Building and hand trades,	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	3	3	3
Chemical and Allied Products.											
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	—
Other chemical workers,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.											
Brick makers,	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	2	—
Lime, cement and gypsum,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Marble and stone cutters,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Food and Kindred Products.											
Bakeries,	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	—	—
Candy,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curers and packers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Iron and Steel and their Products.											
Agricultural implements,	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	1	3	3	—
Automobile factories,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Foundries and metal working,	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	—
Iron and steel mills,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Wagons and carriages,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other iron and steel workers,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$6 and under.	\$5.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Leather and its Finished Products.											
Shoes,	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Tanneries,	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trunk makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquors and Beverages.											
Breweries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.											
Furniture,	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other woodworkers,	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.											
Brass mills,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tin-plate factories,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paper.											
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Paper mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Printing and Bookbinding.											
Printing and publishing establishments,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles.											
Cotton mills,	1	1	5	6	6	2	5	2	2	-	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1	1	4	1	3	-	2	1	2	-	2
Print works,	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rope and cordage factories,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Not specified textile workers,	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Industries.											
Electric light and power companies,	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	5	1	2
Electrical supplies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.										
Agriculture,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forestry,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal husbandry,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ice harvesting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction of Minerals.										
Quarrying,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Trades.										
Building and hand trades,	3	6	1	4	5	1	1	3	5	7
	3	6	1	4	5	1	1	3	5	7
Chemical and Allied Products.										
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other chemical workers,	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.										
Brick makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marble and stone cutters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.										
Bakeries,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candy,	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish curers and packers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel and their Products.										
Agricultural implements,	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Automobile factories,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foundries and metal working,	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagons and carriages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other iron and steel workers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Leather and its Finished Products.

Shoes, 1
 Tanneries, 1
 Trunk makers, 1

Liquors and Beverages.

Breweries, 1

Lumber and its Remanufacture.

Furniture, 1
 Other woodworkers, 1

Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.

Brass mills,
 Tin-plate factories,

Paper.

Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,
 Paper mills, 1

Printing and Bookbinding.

Printing and publishing establishments, 2

Textiles.

Cotton mills,
 Dyeing and finishing textiles,
 Print works,
 Rope and cordage factories, 1
 Woolen and worsted mills, 1
 Not specified textile workers,

Miscellaneous Industries.

Electric light and power companies, 1
 Electrical supplies, 2
 Gas works, 1
 Oil works,
 Rubber factories, 1
 Gas and electric companies, 1
 Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,
 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, 2

TABLE X. — *Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Water Transportation.										
Water transportation,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	8	16	5	7	6	6	3	5	1	8
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	1	4	1	2	5	—	—	2	—	3
Livery stables,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street railways,	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Steam railroads,	3	10	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	5
Express Companies.										
Express companies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph and Telephone.										
Telegraph and telephone,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Transportation.										
Other persons in transportation,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trade.										
Real estate,	4	2	1	3	1	2	—	—	2	—
Wholesale and retail trade,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	3	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	2	—
Other persons in trade,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Service.										
Professional service (all kinds),	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic and Personal Service.										
Occupations not in industries,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Laundries and laundry work,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals,	25	39	8	28	18	11	4	13	10	17

TABLE XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
Food and Kindred Products.										
Bakeries,	213	352	138	149	338	184	70	34	5	6
Butter and cheese makers,	49	73	33	33	87	51	17	14	3	3
Candy,	47	50	20	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
Fish curers and packers,	8	11	9	10	28	16	14	3	1	2
Flour and grain mills,	2	4	—	1	6	3	1	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	1	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Slaughter and packing houses,	79	138	49	52	73	39	19	8	1	—
Sugar makers and refiners,	11	32	12	11	26	10	4	—	—	1
Other food preparers,	16	40	15	14	39	24	12	8	—	—
Iron and Steel and their Products.										
Agricultural implements,	2,313	3,597	1,273	1,359	2,110	1,564	504	226	60	31
Automobile factories,	19	38	8	15	8	10	5	2	1	1
Car and railroad shops,	110	140	57	50	100	68	25	12	3	2
Foundries and metal working,	25	30	10	2	24	8	6	5	—	—
Iron and steel mills,	1,268	1,937	666	670	1,161	897	272	107	27	15
Ship and boat building,	104	159	48	58	97	87	26	7	5	—
Wagons and carriages,	42	85	70	76	166	110	34	15	7	5
Wagons and steel workers,	17	9	3	7	13	8	3	3	—	—
Other iron and steel workers,	723	1,179	411	481	541	376	133	75	17	8
Leather and its Finished Products.										
Harness and saddle makers,	619	930	350	401	699	576	193	80	30	19
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	13	9	2	5	6	6	1	1	—	—
Shoes,	476	701	18	7	22	11	1	3	—	1
Tanneries,	121	248	239	299	519	438	148	60	21	9
Trunk makers,	—	4	99	88	151	121	43	16	9	9
Liquors and Beverages.										
Breweries,	60	109	39	57	82	88	32	22	5	5
Distilleries,	45	83	33	46	72	78	29	21	5	4
Other liquor and beverage workers,	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Lumber and its Remanufacture.										
Box makers (wood),	332	537	162	186	355	325	123	63	22	10
Furniture,	64	109	23	39	64	78	33	10	4	1
	101	133	51	46	85	63	17	8	2	1

Pianos and organs,	57	12	14	32	30	10	10	3	2
Saw and planing mills,	44	7	15	143	33	12	5	6	6
Other woodworkers,	194	69	72	143	121	51	35	7	
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.									
Brass mills,	142	95	113	166	151	48	17	11	1
Clock factories,	15	12	7	14	11	4	2	-	-
Copper factories,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	5	1	7	12	10	4	1	1	-
Jewelry factories,	7	5	9	14	18	2	3	2	-
Lead and zinc factories,	27	16	15	23	25	5	-	1	-
Tin-plate factories,	3	2	6	5	3	-	2	1	-
Watch factories,	10	17	4	10	6	8	2	4	-
Brass and copper,	15	4	11	6	2	7	-	-	-
Other metal workers,	54	18	21	33	16	18	5	1	-
Paper.									
Box makers (paper),	239	154	157	231	237	77	35	12	7
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	27	13	14	27	48	7	5	-	3
Paper mills,	21	11	8	21	26	5	3	1	-
Pulp mills,	166	110	120	205	133	59	25	9	4
Other papers,	6	3	2	8	2	1	1	-	-
	19	17	13	20	23	5	1	2	-
Printing and Bookbinding.									
Printing and publishing establishments,	80	29	43	98	77	30	18	5	1
	80	29	43	98	77	30	18	5	1
Textiles.									
Carpet mills,	1,452	954	1,126	1,874	1,491	569	356	99	64
Cotton mills,	25	17	29	35	32	11	2	3	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	739	573	658	1,083	870	335	229	57	37
Hemp and jute mills,	76	52	57	75	73	33	14	4	5
Knitting mills,	51	19	22	37	10	7	2	1	-
Lace and embroidery makers,	53	19	33	40	33	14	7	-	-
Linen mills,	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Print works,	16	31	10	18	16	15	6	2	1
Rope and cordage factories,	53	4	30	68	84	22	16	7	2
Sail, awning and tent makers,	3	4	9	18	9	3	6	1	1
Silk mills,	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	21	10	7	17	8	1	1	-	-
Not specified textile workers,	336	183	229	404	315	111	64	22	11
	77	40	33	78	39	16	8	1	5

TABLE XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
Miscellaneous Industries.										
Broom and brush makers,	989	1,615	503	644	981	677	234	152	39	38
Button makers,	10	3	2	2	10	11	1	—	—	—
Cigars,	19	28	3	11	8	5	2	—	3	2
Electric light and power companies,	3	6	1	6	9	—	—	5	—	—
Electric supplies,	44	83	25	26	57	42	15	10	5	1
Gas works,	319	515	174	231	291	178	55	35	5	12
Gas works,	8	132	52	49	96	52	20	12	6	1
Oil works,	6	6	3	7	3	1	5	2	—	—
Rubber factories,	243	469	126	151	273	184	75	46	9	14
Straw workers,	3	3	1	3	4	1	—	3	—	—
Tobacco,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas and electric companies,	37	38	7	17	33	28	6	5	2	2
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	129	201	68	90	120	102	36	19	5	3
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	92	129	41	50	77	64	19	15	4	3
Water Transportation.										
Water transportation,	177	273	117	147	268	230	86	56	16	8
	177	273	117	147	268	230	86	56	16	8
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.										
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	1,637	2,084	756	876	1,507	1,263	529	357	101	76
Livery stables,	640	643	216	259	445	412	179	148	45	41
Truck transfer, cab and hack companies,	19	16	11	7	25	23	15	8	3	1
Street railways,	162	327	113	161	240	233	114	73	21	10
Street railways,	322	343	152	104	238	217	105	61	17	7
Steam railroads,	494	755	284	295	569	318	116	67	15	17
Express Companies.										
Express companies,	143	194	75	71	117	65	30	8	3	1
	143	194	75	71	117	65	30	8	3	1
Telegraph and Telephone.										
Telegraph and telephone,	35	64	40	35	60	42	14	11	2	—
	35	64	40	35	60	42	14	11	2	—
Miscellaneous Transportation.										
Other persons in transportation,	10	24	3	7	17	20	10	9	1	1
	10	24	3	7	17	20	10	9	1	1

Trade.		860	1,345	499	575	1,063	933	362	230	58	45
Banking and brokerage,	.	3	5	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	45
Insurance,	.	3	7	—	5	4	2	1	—	—	—
Real estate,	.	26	37	13	20	34	39	23	9	5	3
Wholesale and retail trade,	.	771	1,203	458	523	970	828	317	204	50	40
Stockyards,	.	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	.	43	67	15	22	31	37	9	10	2	2
Other persons in trade,	.	18	21	12	5	21	22	12	6	—	—
Clerical assistants (industry, business or profession not specified),	.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Service.		31	55	20	33	47	51	16	13	1	3
Professional service (all kinds),	.	31	55	20	33	47	51	16	13	1	3
Domestic and Personal Service.		197	242	114	127	259	206	70	38	11	14
Occupations not in industries,	.	166	218	103	104	214	169	60	29	7	10
Laundries and laundry work,	.	31	24	11	23	45	37	10	9	4	4
Totals,	.	10,735	16,725	5,942	6,718	11,555	9,419	3,521	2,071	618	413

Food and Kindred Products.

Bakeries,
 Candy,
 Fish curers and packers,
 Slaughter and packing houses,
 Sugar makers and refiners,
 Other food preparers,

Iron and Steel and their Products.

Agricultural implements,
 Automobile factories,
 Car and railroad shops,
 Foundries and metal working,
 Iron and steel mills,
 Ship and boat building,
 Wagons and carriages,
 Other iron and steel workers,

Leather and its Finished Products.

Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,
 Shoes,
 Tanneries,

Liquors and Beverages.

Breweries,
 Other liquor and beverage workers,

Lumber and its Remanufacture.

Box makers (wood),
 Furniture,
 Pianos and organs,
 Saw and planing mills,
 Other woodworkers,

Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.

Copper factories,
 Gold and silver workers,
 Jewelry factories,
 Tin-plate factories,
 Brass and copper mills,
 Other metal workers,

Bakeries,	4	1	3	16	1
Candy,	1	1	3	5	1
Fish curers and packers,	1	1	3	6	1
Slaughter and packing houses,	2	1	1	8	1
Sugar makers and refiners,	1	1	1	1	1
Other food preparers,	1	1	1	1	1
Iron and Steel and their Products.	33	2	32	210	11
Agricultural implements,	1	5	6	3	1
Automobile factories,	2	1	1	21	1
Car and railroad shops,	1	1	3	1	1
Foundries and metal working,	11	2	16	92	8
Iron and steel mills,	3	1	3	17	1
Ship and boat building,	5	1	1	9	2
Wagons and carriages,	1	1	1	2	1
Other iron and steel workers,	11	3	8	65	3
Leather and its Finished Products.	7	6	12	102	1
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	1	1	1	6	1
Shoes,	6	4	6	80	1
Tanneries,	1	1	5	16	1
Liquors and Beverages.	2	2	1	4	1
Breweries,	1	1	1	3	1
Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	1	1	1	1
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	2	1	23	88	1
Box makers (wood),	1	1	7	14	1
Furniture,	1	1	2	10	1
Pianos and organs,	1	1	5	7	1
Saw and planing mills,	1	1	1	11	1
Other woodworkers,	1	1	8	43	1
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	2	1	5	31	1
Copper factories,	1	1	1	1	1
Gold and silver workers,	1	1	1	3	1
Jewelry factories,	1	1	1	2	1
Tin-plate factories,	1	1	2	7	1
Brass and copper mills,	1	1	2	3	1
Other metal workers,	1	1	2	16	1

TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Degree of Disability, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	Per- manent Total.	Per- manent Partial.	Tem- porary Total.	Minor.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	—	9	410	135
Agriculture,	—	2	118	33
Forestry,	—	3	87	34
Animal husbandry,	—	—	34	5
Ice harvesting,	—	4	171	63
Extraction of Minerals.	—	11	288	179
Mining,	—	—	2	1
Quarrying,	—	11	286	178
Building Trades.	5	50	5,284	5,224
Building and hand trades,	5	50	5,284	5,224
Chemical and Allied Products.	1	21	1,054	1,920
Fertilizer makers,	—	1	85	26
Paint makers,	—	2	32	22
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	—	15	419	530
Soap makers,	1	—	48	54
Other chemical workers,	—	3	470	1,288
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	—	9	460	215
Brick makers,	—	—	81	20
Potteries,	—	1	16	10
Tile makers,	—	—	6	8
Glass makers, workers,	—	—	48	45
Lime, cement and gypsum,	—	3	111	24
Marble and stone cutters,	—	5	198	108
Clothing.	—	2	262	253
Clothing makers,	—	1	165	153
Corset makers,	—	—	30	33
Glove makers,	—	—	3	—
Hat makers (wool or felt),	—	1	26	18
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	—	—	38	49
Food and Kindred Products.	—	25	1,434	1,555
Bakeries,	—	10	353	352
Butter and cheese makers,	—	—	1	1
Candy,	—	7	242	266
Fish curers and packers,	—	1	85	24
Flour and grain mills,	—	—	17	5
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers,	—	—	10	8
Slaughter and packing houses,	—	5	453	685
Sugar makers and refiners,	—	1	106	82
Other food preparers,	—	1	167	132
Iron and Steel and their Products.	—	299	12,738	18,226
Agricultural implements,	—	5	102	209
Automobile factories,	—	24	543	3,184
Car and railroad shops,	—	4	106	112
Foundries and metal working,	—	133	6,907	10,092
Iron and steel mills,	—	24	567	376
Ship and boat building,	—	15	595	120
Wagons and carriages,	—	3	60	49
Other iron and steel workers,	—	91	3,858	4,084
Leather and its Finished Products.	—	128	3,819	5,828
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	—	—	43	31
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	—	8	74	31
Shoes,	—	97	2,813	4,416
Tanneries,	—	23	882	1,342
Trunk makers,	—	—	7	8
Liquors and Beverages.	—	7	498	357
Breweries,	—	5	411	258
Distilleries,	—	—	8	17
Other liquor and beverage workers,	—	2	79	82
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	—	117	2,003	1,724
Box makers (wood),	—	22	403	275
Furniture,	—	13	494	498

TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Per- manent Total.	Per- manent Partial.	Tem- porary Total.	Minor.
Lumber and its Remanufacture — Con.				
Pianos and organs,	—	12	193	275
Saw and planing mills,	—	15	159	76
Other woodworkers,	—	55	754	600
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.				
Brass mills,	—	39	957	1,224
Clock factories,	—	—	91	127
Copper factories,	—	—	5	16
Gold and silver workers,	—	2	47	10
Jewelry factories,	—	5	72	60
Lead and zinc factories,	—	2	149	315
Tin-plate factories,	—	—	33	32
Watch factories,	—	9	63	70
Brass and copper,	—	—	37	11
Other metal workers,	—	2	144	197
	—	19	316	386
Paper.				
Box makers (paper),	—	45	1,546	1,123
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	—	9	174	94
Paper mills,	—	6	121	122
Pulp mills,	—	24	1,080	796
Other papers,	—	1	28	18
	—	5	143	93
Printing and Bookbinding.				
Printing and publishing establishments,	—	14	468	487
	—	14	468	487
Textiles.				
Carpet mills,	1	233	10,474	8,752
Cotton mills,	—	8	197	235
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1	113	5,956	3,661
Hemp and jute mills,	—	12	524	651
Knitting mills,	—	6	225	299
Lace and embroidery makers,	—	2	268	235
Linen mills,	—	—	3	7
Print works,	—	3	108	119
Rope and cordage factories,	—	8	359	308
Sail, awning and tent makers,	—	5	64	37
Silk mills,	—	—	12	11
Woolen and worsted mills,	—	—	96	96
Not specified textile workers,	—	63	2,249	2,659
	—	13	413	434
Miscellaneous Industries.				
Broom and brush makers,	2	152	5,718	6,547
Button makers,	—	—	39	90
Cigars,	—	3	74	60
Electric light and power companies,	—	—	42	13
Electrical supplies,	—	8	300	795
Gas works,	—	43	1,772	820
Oil works,	—	6	498	741
Rubber factories,	—	—	33	19
Straw workers,	2	39	1,549	2,390
Tobacco,	—	—	18	23
Gas and electric companies,	—	—	4	2
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	—	2	173	251
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	—	30	743	782
	—	21	473	561
Water Transportation.				
Water transportation,	—	10	1,368	450
	—	10	1,368	450
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.				
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	3	99	9,024	5,640
Livery stables,	1	44	2,983	1,606
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	—	1	127	52
Street railways,	1	19	1,484	652
Steam railroads,	—	15	1,541	1,015
	1	20	2,889	2,315

TABLE XIII. — *Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc.* —
Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Per- manent Total.	Per- manent Partial.	Tem- porary Total.	Minor.
Express Companies.	—	1	706	355
Express companies,	—	1	706	355
Telegraph and Telephone.	—	—	303	65
Telegraph and telephone,	—	—	303	65
Miscellaneous Transportation.	—	2	100	28
Other persons in transportation,	—	2	100	28
Trade.	5	60	5,905	5,950
Banking and brokerage,	—	1	13	19
Insurance,	—	—	22	31
Real estate,	1	3	205	151
Wholesale and retail trade,	4	54	5,306	5,452
Stockyards,	—	—	6	2
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	—	1	237	237
Other persons in trade,	—	1	114	57
Clerical assistants (industry, business or profes- sion not specified),	—	—	2	1
Professional Service.	—	6	264	324
Professional service (all kinds),	—	6	264	324
Domestic and Personal Service.	—	14	1,264	979
Occupations not in industries,	—	11	1,069	810
Laundries and laundry work,	—	3	195	169
Totals,	17	1,353	66,347	67,540

TABLE XIV. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency in Cases of Fatal Injury, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Widow.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	7	7	-	-	-	23	6	2
Agriculture,	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Forestry,	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
Animal husbandry,	2	1	-	-	-	6	3	-
Ice harvesting,	1	3	-	-	-	14	1	-
Extraction of Minerals.	2	4	-	-	-	14	3	-
Quarrying,	2	4	-	-	-	14	3	-
Building Trades.	25	28	2	-	-	93	33	7
Building and hand trades,	25	28	2	-	-	93	33	7
Chemical and Allied Products.	3	8	2	-	-	24	-	4
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	-	3	1	-	-	8	-	1
Other chemical workers,	3	5	1	-	-	16	-	3
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	-	6	-	-	-	19	-	-
Brick makers,	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-
Marble and stone cutters,	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.	2	10	-	-	-	26	1	1
Bakeries,	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	1
Candy,	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Fish curers and packers,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	1	5	-	-	-	16	1	-
Iron and Steel and their Products.	9	12	3	-	1	53	5	5
Agricultural implements,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Automobile factories,	1	2	-	-	1	9	2	-
Foundries and metal working,	6	5	2	-	-	21	2	5
Iron and steel mills,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wagons and carriages,	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Other iron and steel workers,	-	5	-	-	-	16	-	-
Leather and its Finished Products.	2	10	1	-	-	26	-	1
Shoes,	-	5	1	-	-	14	-	-
Tanneries,	1	5	-	-	-	10	-	1
Trunk makers,	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Liquors and Beverages.	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Breweries,	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	3	4	-	-	-	15	1	1
Furniture,	2	3	-	-	-	9	1	-
Other woodworkers,	1	1	-	-	-	6	-	1
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-
Brass mills,	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Tin-plate factories,	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
Paper.	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paper mills,	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1
Printing and Bookbinding.	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-
Printing and publishing establishments,	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	-

TABLE XIV. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Widow.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
Textiles.								
Cotton mills,	13	19	2	-	-	54	8	6
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	7	10	-	-	-	26	4	2
Print works,	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
Rope and cordage factories,	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	3	3	1	-	-	8	-	-
Not specified textile workers,	2	-	1	-	-	7	2	2
Miscellaneous Industries.								
Electric light and power companies,	10	22	-	-	-	48	6	6
Electrical supplies,	2	7	-	-	-	12	1	2
Gas works,	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-
Oil works,	1	5	-	-	-	16	-	1
Rubber factories,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gas and electric companies,	2	2	-	-	-	4	4	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Transportation.								
Water transportation,	4	6	1	-	-	22	4	2
	4	6	1	-	-	22	4	2
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.								
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, bridges, etc.,	41	91	8	-	2	255	32	28
Livery stables,	14	29	2	-	-	88	10	8
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Street railways,	5	6	3	-	1	19	8	3
Steam railroads,	8	12	-	-	-	31	8	4
	14	42	3	-	1	114	6	13
Express Companies.								
Express companies,	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-
	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-
Telegraph and Telephone.								
Telegraph and telephone,	4	1	1	-	-	8	2	1
	4	1	1	-	-	8	2	1
Miscellaneous Transportation.								
Other persons in transportation,	1	3	-	-	-	10	1	-
	1	3	-	-	-	10	1	-
Trade.								
Real estate,	19	34	5	-	1	101	15	12
Wholesale and retail trade,	1	2	3	-	-	12	1	1
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	14	27	2	-	1	77	12	10
Other persons in trade,	2	3	-	-	-	7	1	-
	2	2	-	-	-	5	1	1
Professional Service.								
Professional service (all kinds),	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	-
	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	-
Domestic and Personal Service.								
Occupations not in industries,	4	4	-	1	-	8	3	3
Laundries and laundry work,	4	3	-	1	-	3	3	3
	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
Totals,	154	279	25	1	4	831	123	80

TABLE XV. — *Insurance Company Transactions under the Act, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

Number of employees receiving medical services only,	65,779
Number of employees receiving compensation only,	3,887
Number of employees receiving both medical services and compensation,	23,819
Number of cases reported requiring neither payment of compensation nor medical expense,	40,785
Number of fatal injury cases reported in which dependents totally dependent for support upon the employee were left, under section 6, Part II. of the act,	239
Number of fatal injury cases in which dependents partially dependent were left,	53
Number of fatal injury cases in which no dependents were left,	48
Total compensation paid all injured employees and dependents of all fatally injured employees,	\$1,334,020 93
Payments covering medical and hospital services and medicines, under section 5, Part II. of the act,	\$636,292 00
Estimated liability on account of compensation due injured employees and their dependents, covering the amount of deferred payments for losses incurred and the estimated cost of undetermined losses,	\$1,918,126 04
Estimated liability on account of medical services rendered but not yet paid,	\$198,512 52
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents totally dependent survived,	\$75,130 94
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under item 12,	\$709,088 40
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents partially dependent survived,	\$17,424 12
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under item 14,	\$67,071 34
Payments covering fatal injury cases where no dependents survived, under section 8, Part II. of the act,	\$4,424 68
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under section 8, Part II. of the act,	\$11,901 00

TABLE XVI. — Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

Re- port Num- ber.	INDUSTRY.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
2289	Steam railroad, . .	Freight brakeman, .	30	\$18 00	\$2,500 00	Niece, . . .	Suit pending, .	No further information available.
9857	Steam railroad, . .	Yard conductor, .	55	27 00	4,000 00	Widow, . . .	\$500, . . .	Widow is living with a relation, and dependent upon her own wages for support.
11283	Steam railroad, . .	Passenger trainman, .	45	19 25	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	\$500, . . .	No further information available.
14638	Steam railroad, . .	Crossing tender, .	60	12 95	4,000 00	Widow and six chil- dren (under 18 years).	Suit pending, .	Widow supports family by her own earnings and amount contributed by oldest son for board.
16773	Steam railroad, . .	Repairer and inspec- tor.	72	18 00	4,000 00	Daughter, . . .	No settlement yet, .	No further information available.
24551	Express company, .	Driver, . . .	57	12 60	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	No settlement, .	Home has been broken up. Widow works in home of relation in pay- ment for board for herself and child.
21798	Steam railroad, . .	Section foreman, .	67	17 40	4,000 00	Widow, . . .	No settlement yet, .	Widow has been partially disabled for many years, and is being supported by her daughter.
22565	Steam railroad, . .	Laborer, . . .	21	9 60	200 00	No dependents, .	No settlement, .	No further information available.
22566	Steam railroad, . .	Laborer, . . .	19	9 60	3,200 00	Widow and one child,	Suit pending, .	No further information available.
23806	Steam railroad, . .	Fuel handler, . .	50	12 90	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	No settlement, .	No further information available.
24122	Steam railroad, . .	Signal repairman, .	42	17 70	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	\$1,000, . . .	No further information available.
24334	Steam railroad, . .	Freight brakeman, .	31	23 50	4,000 00	Widow and two chil- dren.	\$3,500, . . .	No further information available.
26684	Steam railroad, . .	Freight brakeman, .	34	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and two chil- dren.	No settlement, .	No further information available.

29324	Gas manufacturing,	Inspector,	56	19 25	4,000 00	Widow and one child (under 18).	No settlement,	Widow is an invalid. Two sons are working, but are able to support themselves only.
35429	Bakery,	Baker,	52	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child.	No settlement,	Widow is now working in a mill, but loses much time from work because of illness.
38860	Express company,	Hostler,	40	13 85	4,000 00	Widow and five children.	No settlement yet. Suit pending.	No further information available.
59640	Building contractor,	Laborer,	38	13 50	4,000 00	Widow,	No settlement,	Widow has been in this country but a very short time, and works for very low wages.
60598	Coal dealers,	Laborer,	23	9 00	200 00	No dependents,	\$25,	Relations of deceased employee in Poland are in poor circumstances.
63260	Steam railroad,	Track walker,	55	9 60	3,200 00	Widow and four children.	\$1,000,	No further information available.
63799	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	29	10 20	200 00	No dependents,	\$500,	No further information available.
65058	Steam railroad,	Sectionman,	48	9 60	3,200 00	Widow and three children.	\$1,700,	No further information available.
65202	Steam railroad,	Crossing flagman,	49	9 10	200 00	No dependents,	No settlement yet,	No further information available.
66903	Steam railroad,	Passenger trainman,	43	17 85	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$1,000,	No further information available.
69749	Steam railroad,	Switchman,	27	22 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	\$1,650,	No further information available.
73260	Steam railroad,	Yard brakeman,	35	24 40	4,000 00	Widow and one child.	\$5,000,	Dependents have no other source of income than settlement.
77620	Steam railroad,	Yard clerk,	68	16 00	4,000 00	Widow,	Case in hands of attorney.	Widow is in a destitute condition.
81928	Steam railroad,	Sectionman,	28	9 60	200 00	No dependents,	\$1,750,	No further information available.
87595	Steam railroad,	Freight conductor,	32	28 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	\$3,000 in weekly payments of \$10.	Fairly comfortable circumstances.
94765	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	42	35 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	\$500,	No further information available.
96235	Steam railroad,	Storekeeper,	53	18 00	4,000 00	Widow,	No settlement,	Widow is in ill health, and is supported by two young daughters.
97202	Steam railroad,	Section foreman,	55	18 90	4,000 00	Widow,	No settlement yet. \$1,000 offered.	Widow is partially crippled, and can earn very little. She has no other resources.
97774	Steam railroad,	Yard conductor,	38	22 40	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	\$3,850,	No further information available.
100642	Restaurant,	Cook,	60	10 00	200 00	No dependents,	No settlement,	No further information available.

TABLE XVI. — Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases — Concluded.

Re- port Num- ber.	Industry.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
110642	Pool room,	Clerk,	36	\$10 00	\$1,665 00	Mother, . . .	No settlement,	Mother was partially dependent. Family is in comfortable circum- stances.
114881	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	27	18 00	200 00	No dependents,	\$350,	No further information available.
117648	Steam railroad,	Section foreman,	52	16 80	4,000 00	Widow, one child and mother.	\$900,	Employee carried small accident policy, and had a small amount of money in bank. Widow works to support herself and child.
117659	Steam railroad,	Section foreman,	58	19 80	4,000 00	Widow,	\$4,500,	Widow has resources amounting to \$4,000, approximately.
120770	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	26	20 00	2,500 00	Mother, . . .	\$400,	No further information available.
125977	Street railway,	Conductor,	29	19 95	4,000 00	Widow and two chil- dren.	\$1,000,	Widow is obliged to work to support herself and two small children.
128054	Steam railroad,	Freight brakeman,	30	21 60	200 00	No dependents,	\$1,000,	No further information available.
129103	Fisheries,	Mate,	34	20 00	4,000 00	Widow and five chil- dren.	Suit pending,	No further information available.
129170	Steam railroad,	Fuel handler,	38	14 70	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Case in hands of at- torney.	Widow and child are dependent upon the charity of friends.
132181	Steam railroad,	Trackman,	55	10 80	3,600 00	Widow and three children.	No settlement,	Dependents are left in reduced cir- cumstances. Employee had some money in bank and an equity in a house.
132915	Steam railroad,	Yard brakeman,	24	22 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Suit pending,	Widow has no means of support for herself and infant except aid given by brothers.
134438	Steam railroad,	Foreman,	48	24 00	4,000 00	Widow and two chil- dren.	No settlement,	Employee carried insurance for small amount.
47451	Steam railroad,	Crossing flagman,	50	8 45	200 00	No dependents,	\$100,	Deceased left small estate which was divided among relations.

80888	Steam railroad, .	Section laborer, .	25	10 20	200 00	No dependents, .	No settlement, .	No further information available.
88511	Steam railroad, .	Freight conductor, .	50	33 59	4,000 00	Widow and two children (under 18).	\$4,300, .	Widow has several older children who assist in maintenance of the home, and is comfortably situated.
91835	Street railway, .	Conductor, .	22	12 00	2,000 00	Parents, . . .	Suit pending, .	Employee helped in support of younger brothers and sisters.
94459	Steam railroad, .	Crossing tender, .	74	11 60	3,865 00	Widow and two children.	Funeral expenses, .	Family is in poor circumstances. Home is maintained by older children who are of age and self-supporting.
137370	Water transportation, .	Longshoreman, .	45	15 00	4,000 00	Five children (under 18 years).	No settlement yet. Case in lawyer's hands.	Home is in very poor circumstances, and is receiving aid from the city.

TABLE XVII. — *Personal Injuries by Diseases of Occupation, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Industry.	CASES.			NON-FATAL CASES.		
		Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Total.	Days Lost.	Total.
Harmful Substances (causing Constitutional Disturbances).							
Brass,	Foundries and metal working,	1	1	—	—	4	\$9
Dusts,	Other chemical workers,	1	—	—	—	4	7
	Clothing makers,	1	—	—	—	2	5
	Automobile factories,	1	—	—	—	5	5
	Cotton mills,	1	—	—	—	45	45
	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	1	5	—	—	4	10
	Building and hand trades,	11	—	—	—	50	124
Gases, vapors and fumes,	Paint makers,	1	—	—	—	14	24
	Other chemical workers,	28	—	5	—	364	805
	Slaughter and packing houses,	1	—	—	—	11	47
	Foundries and metal working,	4	—	—	—	17	35
	Iron and steel mills,	1	—	—	—	20	49
	Ship and boat building,	1	—	—	—	6	15
	Other iron and steel workers,	2	—	—	—	6	12
	Breweries,	1	—	—	—	3	13
	Other woodworkers,	1	—	—	—	28	36
	Brass mills,	1	—	—	—	7	16
	Gold and silver workers,	1	—	—	—	44	85
	Cotton mills,	4	—	—	—	361	417
	Print works,	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1	—	—	—	9	14
	Woolen and worsted mills,	1	—	—	—	7	14
	Not specified textile workers,	1	—	—	—	9	11
	Gas works,	6	—	—	—	63	164
	Rubber factories,	3	—	3	—	36	77
	Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	1	—	—	—	14	26
	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	3	—	—	—	20	62
	Telegraph and telephone,	3	76	—	—	29	92
					10		2,138

[illegible]

TABLE XVII. — *Personal Injuries by Diseases of Occupation, etc.* — Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	Industry.	CASES.			NON-FATAL CASES.		
		Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Total.	Days Lost.	Wages Lost.
Harmful Conditions — Con. Extreme cold — Con.	Breweries,	2	-	-	-	18	\$51
	Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	-	-	-	5	10
	Electric light and power companies,	1	-	-	-	3	6
	Electrical supplies,	1	-	-	-	23	79
	Gas works,	3	-	-	-	51	111
	Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	1	-	-	-	28	47
	Water transportation,	1	-	-	-	43	184
	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	11	-	-	-	415	807
	Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	4	-	-	-	109	254
	Street railways,	4	-	-	-	86	185
	Steam railroads,	2	-	-	-	23	48
	Telegraph and telephone,	1	-	-	-	11	11
	Other persons in transportation,	1	-	-	-	42	90
	Real estate,	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Wholesale and retail trade,	12	-	-	-	465	1,176
	Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	3	-	-	-	127	219
	Occupations not in industry,	1	77	-	2	35	60
	Building and hand trades,	11	-	-	-	-	2,402
	Other chemical workers,	2	-	-	-	101	256
Extreme heat,	Brick makers,	1	-	-	-	14	26
	Car and railroad shops,	1	-	-	-	9	9
	Foundries and metal working,	1	-	-	-	3	5
	Iron and steel mills,	17	-	-	-	28	49
	Other iron and steel workers,	3	-	-	-	17	41
	Shoes,	4	-	1	-	27	55
	Breweries,	6	-	-	-	22	27
	Other papers,	1	-	-	-	21	90
	Cotton mills,	1	-	-	-	6	13
	Dyeing and finishing textiles,	4	-	-	-	42	53
	Print works,	1	-	-	-	24	21
	Woolen and worsted mills,	1	-	-	-	9	6
						3	
							\$5,054

Not specified textile workers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Electric light and power companies,	2	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	83	-
Electrical supplies,	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	19	-
Gas works,	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	19	-
Oil works,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber factories,	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	31	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	37	-
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	184	-
Street railways,	4	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	148	-
Steam railways,	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	13	-
Express companies,	8	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	120	-
Wholesale and retail trade,	1	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	79	-
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	-
Professional service,	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Occupations not in industries,	1	74	-	-	-	-	2	622	3	1,420
Foundries and metal working,	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	27	-
Other iron and steel workers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	20	-
Shoes,	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	120	-
Electrical supplies,	2	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	236	-
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-
Steam railways,	1	7	-	-	-	-	2	164	3	411
Agriculture,	1	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	366	-
Building and hand trades,	2	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	355	-
Paint makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	66	-
Marble and stone cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	123	-
Hat makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	19	-
Candy,	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	19	-
Automobile factories,	4	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	105	-
Foundries and metal working,	6	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	270	-
Iron and steel mills,	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	12	-
Ship and boat building,	5	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	168	-
Other iron and steel workers,	10	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	276	-
Shoes,	9	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	440	-
Furniture,	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	40	-
Other woodworkers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-
Copper factories,	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	78	-
Box makers (paper),	2	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	258	-
Paper and pulp mills,	2	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	59	-

Eye strain,

Strain, fatigue, cramp, faulty positions, "occupational neuroses," blows, vibration, pressure, etc., causing injuries to nerves, muscles and bones.

Cement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	28	-	52	-	202
										2	-	64	-	144	-	
										1	4	5	97	6		
Chrome,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	-	128	-	182	-	
										1	-	13	-	23	-	
										1	-	70	-	99	-	
										2	-	56	-	72	-	
										1	16	2	269	3	379	
										1	-	-	-	-	-	
Cyanide and plating solutions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	15	-	26	-	
										6	-	89	-	204	-	
										2	-	14	-	18	-	
										1	10	5	123	13	261	
										2	-	-	-	-	-	
Dyes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	63	-	120	-	
										4	-	20	-	58	-	
										3	-	35	-	72	-	
										1	-	13	-	15	-	
										1	-	9	-	10	-	
										2	-	71	-	96	-	
										1	-	56	-	32	-	
										5	-	378	-	520	-	
										9	-	284	-	417	-	
										4	32	99	1,028	162	1,497	
										6	-	171	-	306	-	
Hides,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	14	181	352	273	579	
										37	-	405	-	789	-	
Lime,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	7	-	11	-	
										13	51	168	580	291	1,091	
										1	-	2	-	6	-	
Oil,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	-	62	-	127	-	
										4	-	24	-	28	-	
										1	-	4	-	6	-	
										27	-	237	-	520	-	
										1	-	9	-	11	-	
										2	-	42	-	73	-	
										3	-	40	-	55	-	
										6	-	83	-	122	-	
										1	48	11	514	19	967	

TABLE XVII. — *Personal Injuries by Diseases of Occupation, etc.* — Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	Industry.	CASES.			NON-FATAL CASES.		
		Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Total.	Days Lost.	Total.
Irritant Fluids and Substances, etc. — Con. Paint,	Foundries and metal working,	1	—	—	—	10	—
	Furniture,	1	—	—	—	14	—
	Other metal workers,	1	—	—	—	299	—
	Cotton mills,	1	4	—	340	17	\$700
Poisonous vines, trees, shrubs, etc.,	Agriculture,	1	—	—	—	6	—
	Forestry,	1	—	—	—	3	—
	Lee harvesting,	1	—	—	—	4	—
	Quarrying,	1	—	—	—	11	—
	Building and hand trades,	10	—	—	—	250	—
	Other food preparers,	1	—	—	—	5	—
	Cotton mills,	2	—	—	—	74	—
	Woolen and worsted mills,	3	—	—	—	53	—
	Electric light and power companies,	1	—	—	—	13	—
	Electrical supplies,	1	—	—	—	15	—
	Gas works,	1	—	—	—	5	—
	Gas and electric companies,	3	—	—	—	24	—
	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	12	—	—	—	411	—
	Telegraph and telephone,	2	—	—	—	27	—
	Wholesale and retail trade,	1	—	—	—	3	—
	Professional service,	3	—	—	—	50	—
	Occupations not in industries,	1	45	—	981	18	2,163
Raw wool,	Tanneries,	5	—	—	—	64	—
	Woolen and worsted mills,	1	—	—	—	3	—
Washing and cleansing fluids,	Not specified textile workers,	2	8	—	104	37	166
	Other iron and steel workers,	2	—	—	—	7	—
	Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	—	—	—	12	—
	Paper and pulp mills,	1	—	—	—	15	—
	Woolen and worsted mills,	1	—	—	—	20	—
	Electrical supplies,	1	—	—	—	19	—
						5	—
						6	—

TABLE XVII. — *Personal Injuries by Diseases of Occupation, etc. — Concluded.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Industry.	CASES.			NON-FATAL CASES.		
		Non-Fatal.	Total.	Fatal.	Total.	Days Lost.	Total.
Miscellaneous,	Forestry,	1	-	-	-	21	-
.	Building and hand trades,	2	-	-	-	63	-
.	Other chemical workers,	4	-	-	-	36	-
.	Slaughter and packing houses,	4	-	-	-	56	-
.	Automobile factories,	1	-	-	-	96	-
.	Foundries and metal working,	4	-	-	-	7	-
.	Other iron and steel workers,	14	-	-	-	13	-
.	Shoes,	24	-	-	-	66	-
.	Tanneries,	14	-	-	-	118	-
.	Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	-	-	-	265	-
.	Box makers (wood),	1	-	-	-	475	-
.	Furniture,	16	-	-	-	332	-
.	Pianos and organs,	1	-	-	-	80	-
.	Other woodworkers,	4	-	-	-	17	-
.	Brass mills,	1	-	-	-	19	-
.	Copper factories,	1	-	-	-	285	-
.	Tin-plate factories,	2	-	-	-	9	-
.	Paper and pulp mills,	2	-	-	-	88	-
.	Printing and publishing establishments,	3	-	-	-	45	-
.	Cotton mills,	3	-	-	-	31	-
.	Print works,	5	-	-	-	3	-
.	Woolen and worsted mills,	5	-	-	-	226	-
.	Cigars,	1	-	-	-	12	-
.	Electric light and power companies,	2	-	-	-	21	-
.	Electrical supplies,	11	-	-	-	17	-
.	Rubber factories,	30	-	-	-	200	-
.	Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	2	-	-	-	17	-
.	Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	2	-	-	-	22	-
.	Street railways,	1	-	-	-	196	-
.	Telegraph and telephone,	1	-	-	-	95	-
.	Wholesale and retail trade,	6	-	-	-	483	-
.	Other persons in trade,	1	171	-	-	19	-
Totals,		1,351	-	-	-	451	-
			26	-	-	1,867	-
				-	-	20	-
				-	-	16	-
				-	-	201	-
				-	-	15	-
				-	-	205	-
				-	-	126	\$7,187
				-	-	3,576	\$70,154
				-	-	31,333	



